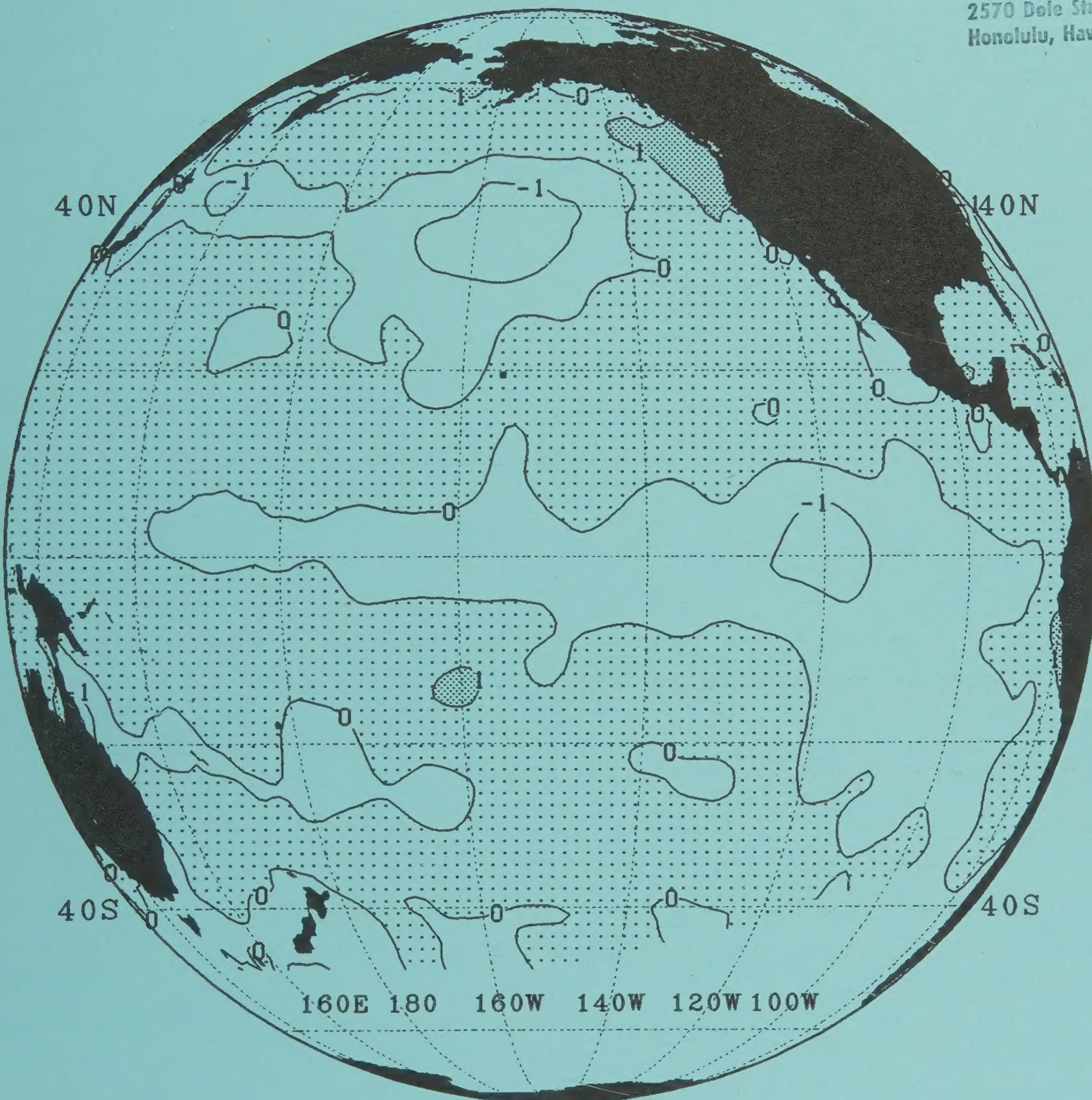
気象庁海洋月報

Monthly Ocean Report

September 1995 (No. 33)



El Niño Monitoring Center
Japan Meteorological Agency

気象庁海洋気象部海洋課
エルニーニョ監視センター

平成7年9月

気象庁海洋月報は、気象庁海洋気象部海洋課エルニーニョ監視センターで作成されています。
本月報に関する問い合わせは、

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表紙は、1995年９月の太平洋の月平均海面水温偏差図です。
陰影部は、平年より高温の海域を示しています。

The figure on the front cover shows the monthly mean SST anomalies for September 1995 in the Pacific Ocean.
Areas of positive anomalies are shaded.

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海況の特徴（１９９５年９月）

太平洋の海況

太平洋赤道域の海面水温は、170°Wから90°Wにかけて平年より0.5℃以上低い海域が広がり、特に125°Wから115°Wでは平年より１℃以上低かった。一方､150°E以西では平年より0.5℃以上高かった。エルニーニョ監視海域（4°S～4°N、150°W～90°W）の海面水温偏差は、-0.6℃であった（第１表、第１図、第６図）。

太平洋の赤道に沿う表層水温は、日付変更線より東側では水温躍層に沿って８月より更に負偏差が強まり、一方、西側では正偏差が強くなった（第9図）。

北太平洋の海面水温は､40°Nに沿った150°Eから160°Eにかけてと30°Nから40°Nの170°Wから145°Wにかけて平年より１℃以上低かった。一方、40°Nから50°Nにかけての北米沿岸では平年より１℃以上高かった（第6図）。

日本近海の海況

９月中旬に超大型で非常に強い台風１２号が日本の南海上を北上し、八丈島付近から房総半島沖を経て北海道東方沖に達した。この台風の影響で、８月から続いていた日本近海の高水温の状態は一気に解消し（詳細については、iiiページ参照）、北海道南東沖、関東近海及び日本海西部で平年より1℃以上低くなった。一方、九州の南方および関東のはるか南東方沖で平年より0.5℃以上高かった（第24図）。

黒潮は、四国・紀伊半島に接岸し、日本南岸に沿って流れていた（第27図）。

本州東方の親潮系の冷水（深さ100mで５℃以下）は、沿岸寄りの分枝は40.6°N，143.8°Eまで、沖合の分枝は39.3°N，147.8°Eまで、それぞれ達していた（第26図）。

熱帯の気象

対流圏上層の大規模な発散の中心は、ほぼ平年並の位置のフィリピン付近にあった。対流活動は、ベンガル湾東部から150°Eにかけての広い範囲で平年より活発になり、赤道上の日付変更線付近で平年より不活発になった。太平洋赤道上の東西風偏差は、200hPaで西風偏差が、850hPaで東風偏差が顕著に見られ、太平洋上の東西循環（ウォーカー循環）は平年より強かった。南方振動指数（ＳＯＩ）は、+0.2 でほぼ平年並だった（第１表、第3～5図、第12図）。

［気象庁長期予報課提供］

HIGHLIGHTS September 1995

Pacific

In the equatorial Pacific, negative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies greater than 0.5°C prevailed from 170°W to 90°W, in particular SSTs between 125°W to 115°W were more than 1.0°C below normal. SSTs were more than 0.5°C above normal west of 150°E. The SST index for region B (Fig. 1) was -0.6°C (Table 1 and Figs. 1 and 6) .

Depth-longitude sections of temperatures and anomalies in the equatorial Pacific show that negative sub-surface temperature anomalies along the thermocline east of the date line and positive anomalies west of the date line in September were enhanced (Fig. 9).

In the North Pacific, SSTs were more than 1°C below normal along 40°N from 150°E to 160°E, and between 30°N and 40°N from 170°W to 145°W. Positive SST anomalies greater than 1°C prevailed between 40°N and 50°N along the west coast of North America (Fig. 6).

Seas adjacent to Japan

In the middle of September, Typhoon Oscar (9512), classified as very large and very strong typhoon, went through northward south of Japan, then passed through Hachijo Island and off the Boso Peninsula, and reached east of Hokkaido. Accompanying the passage of Typhoon Oscar, positive SST anomalies that continued from August in seas adjacent to Japan weakened rapidly (see page iii). SSTs were more than 1 °C below normal southeast of Hokkaido, around Kanto and in the western part of the Japan Sea. Positive SST anomalies greater than 0.5 °C were observed South of Kyushu and far southeast of Kanto (Fig. 24).

The Kuroshio flowed along the coast of Shikoku and the Kii Peninsula, then passed along the south coast of Honshu (Fig. 27).

Coastal and off-coastal branches of the Oyashio cold water (below 5°C at a 100 m depth) extended southward to 40.6°N, 143.8°E and 39.3°N, 147.8°E, respectively (Fig. 26).

Atmospheric conditions in the tropics

The center of the large-scale divergence at the upper troposphere was located at its normal position around the Philippines. Convective activities were stronger than normal from the eastern Bay of Bengal to 150° E, and weaker than normal near the date line around the equator. Over the equatorial Pacific, westerly anomalies dominated at the upper troposphere and easterly anomalies at the lower troposphere. This shows the Walker circulation over the Pacific was stronger than normal. The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) was near normal, +0.2 (Table 1, Figs. 3-5 and 12).

[Prepared by the Long-range Forecast Division, JMA]

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太平洋赤道域の海面水温は、170°Wから90°Wにかけて平年より0.5℃以上低い海域が広がり、特に125°Wから115°Wでは平年より１℃以上低かった。一方、150°E以西では平年より0.5℃以上高かった。エルニーニョ監視海域（４°Ｓ～４°Ｎ、150°Ｗ～90°Ｗ）の海面水温偏差は、-0.6℃であった（第１表、第１図、第６図）。

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[Prepared by the Long-range Forecast Division, JMA]

1995年台風12号による海面水温の低下

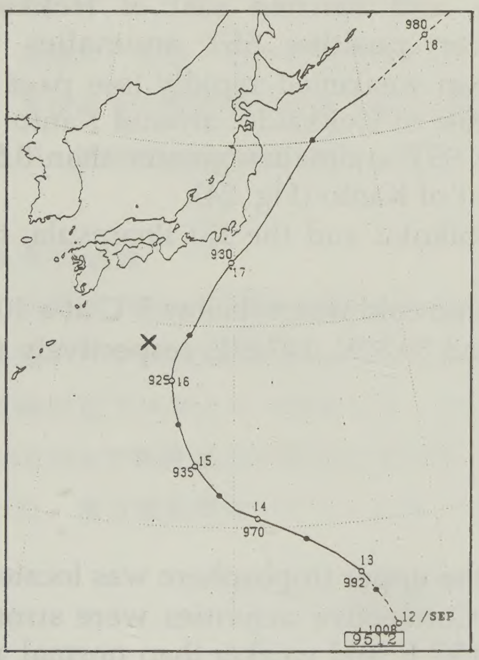
台風12号は1995年９月16日から17日にかけて、超大型で非常に強い勢力を保ったまま日本の南海上を北上し、八丈島付近から房総半島沖を経て北海道東方沖に達した（図Ａ）。日本近海の海面水温は、本年８月から９月上旬にかけて、日本の南方を中心に平年より１℃以上高い状態が続いていたが、この台風の影響を受けた海域の海面水温は、強風に伴う蒸発による熱の放出や高波に伴う海洋表層の海水の混合により急激に低下した。

図Ｂは、９月14日から18日にかけて四国沖（北緯29度、東経135度）の気象庁海洋気象ブイロボットで観測された海面水温、海面気圧、海上風及び有義波高の３時間毎の時系列である。台風は９月16日の午後にブイの東約200kmを通過した。それに伴い、ブイにおける最低気圧は972.9hPaに、最大風速は29.3m/sに、また最大有義波高は10.8mに達した。14日に29.9℃であった海面水温は16日から17日かけて2.4℃も低下し27.5℃となった。

Sharp drop of sea surface temperature (SST) in seas adjacent to Japan caused by the passage of Typhoon Oscar (9512)

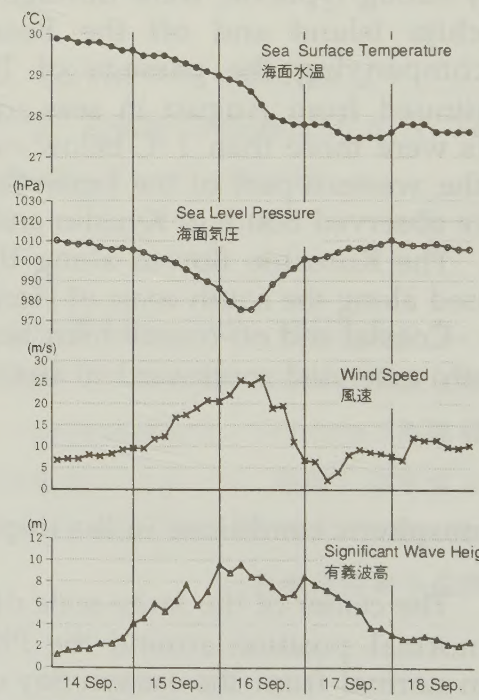
On 16 and 17 September 1995, Typhoon Oscar (9512), classified as very large and very strong typhoon, went through northward south of Japan, then passed through Hachijo Island and off the Boso Peninsula, and reached east of Hokkaido (Fig. A). Although positive SSTs greater than 1℃ continued from August in seas adjacent to Japan, SSTs decreased rapidly by emission of evaporation heat and mixing of sub-surface water caused by strong winds and high waves accompanying the passage of Typhoon Oscar.

Fig. B shows three-hourly time series of SST, sea level pressure (SLP), wind speed and significant wave height (SWH) that were observed by the ocean data buoy (No. 21004) of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) located south of Japan (29˚N, 135˚E) between 14 and 18 September. Typhoon Oscar passed about 200km east of this buoy on the afternoon of 16 September. The buoy observed 972.9hPa (minimum SLP), 29.3m/s (maximum wind speed) and 10.8m (maximum SWH). SST sharply dropped 2.4℃ from 29.9℃ (14 September) to 27.5℃ (17 September).



図Ａ　台風9512号の経路。○印は毎日0000UTCにおける台風の位置で、日付と海面気圧を付した。気象庁海洋気象ブイロボットは×印の北緯29度、東経135度にある。

Fig. A Track of Typhoon Oscar (9512). The symbol ○ with two numerals (date and SLP) is the daily location at 0000UTC. JMA's ocean data buoy (No. 21004) is located 29˚N, 135˚E, marked by the symbol ×.



図Ｂ　気象庁海洋気象ブイロボット(No. 21004)によって観測された３時間毎の海面水温、海面気圧、風速、有義波高の時系列図(1995年８月14～18日)。

Fig. B Three-hourly time series of SST, SLP, wind speed and SWH observed by JMA's ocean data buoy (No. 21004) between 14 and 18 September 1995.

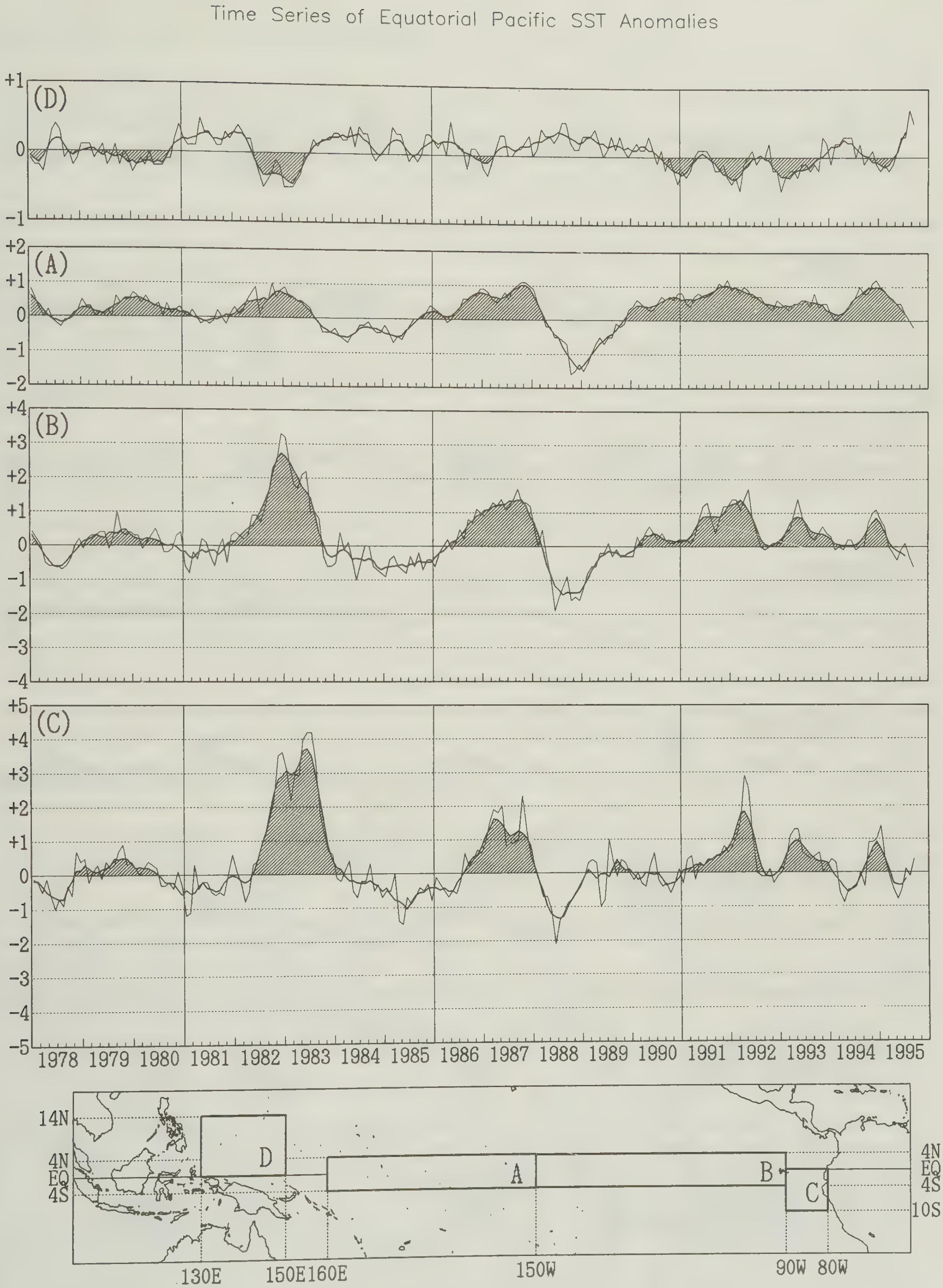
DATE	SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE AND ANOMALY (°C)								SEA LEVEL ANOMALY (cm)					
	Region D 14N-Eq. 130E-150E		Region A 4N-4S 160E-150W		Region B 4N-4S 150W-90W		Region C Eq.-10S 90W-80W		Yap 10N,138E	Rabaul 4S,152E	Majuro 7N,171E	Tarawa 1N,173E	Christ-mas 2N,157W	Santa Cruz 1S, 90W
OCT 94	29.3	0.0	29.2	+0.8	25.3	+0.7	21.6	+0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.9	9.1	3.9
NOV 94	29.3	+0.1	29.5	+1.1	25.6	+1.0	22.4	+0.9	5.4	0.3	-6.4	8.4	7.2	10.1
DEC 94	28.8	-0.1	29.4	+1.2	26.0	+1.1	23.6	+1.0	-1.0	1.1	-5.3	-	5.2	8.8
JAN 95	28.3	-0.2	29.0	+1.0	26.2	+0.8	25.7	+1.4	-3.2	-1.9	2.0	7.4	7.6	6.5
FEB 95	28.2	-0.1	28.9	+0.9	26.8	+0.6	26.1	+0.4	-7.0	-1.5	5.0	5.0	1.6	4.9
MAR 95	28.2	-0.2	28.8	+0.7	26.9	0.0	25.8	-0.1	1.5	6.3	5.6	1.5	0.0	-2.4
APR 95	28.7	-0.1	28.8	+0.6	26.9	-0.2	24.6	-0.5	-6.7	9.5	10.6	0.7	-3.2	-10.9
MAY 95	29.2	+0.1	29.0	+0.5	26.2	-0.4	23.1	-0.8	-3.2	6.4	5.7	3.8	2.1	-7.5
JUN 95	29.6	+0.3	29.0	+0.5	26.0	-0.1	22.2	-0.5	-0.8	5.5	-0.6	2.2	-0.4	-2.4
JUL 95	29.5	+0.3	28.7	+0.2	25.3	+0.1	21.7	+0.1	5.3	10.7	1.0	-0.2	-5.6	-0.3
AUG 95	29.8	+0.7	28.4	0.0	24.3	-0.3	20.5	-0.1	3.8	15.1	6.4	-3.3	-8.9	-2.5
SEP 95	29.7	+0.5	28.1	-0.2	24.0	-0.6	20.7	+0.4						

第１表（ａ）　エルニーニョ監視指数

Table 1 (a)　El Niño monitoring indices. Data sources are the El Niño Monitoring Center of JMA for the sea surface temperature and anomaly and SOC for ISLP-Pac, Department of Oceanography, University of Hawaii for the sea level anomaly.

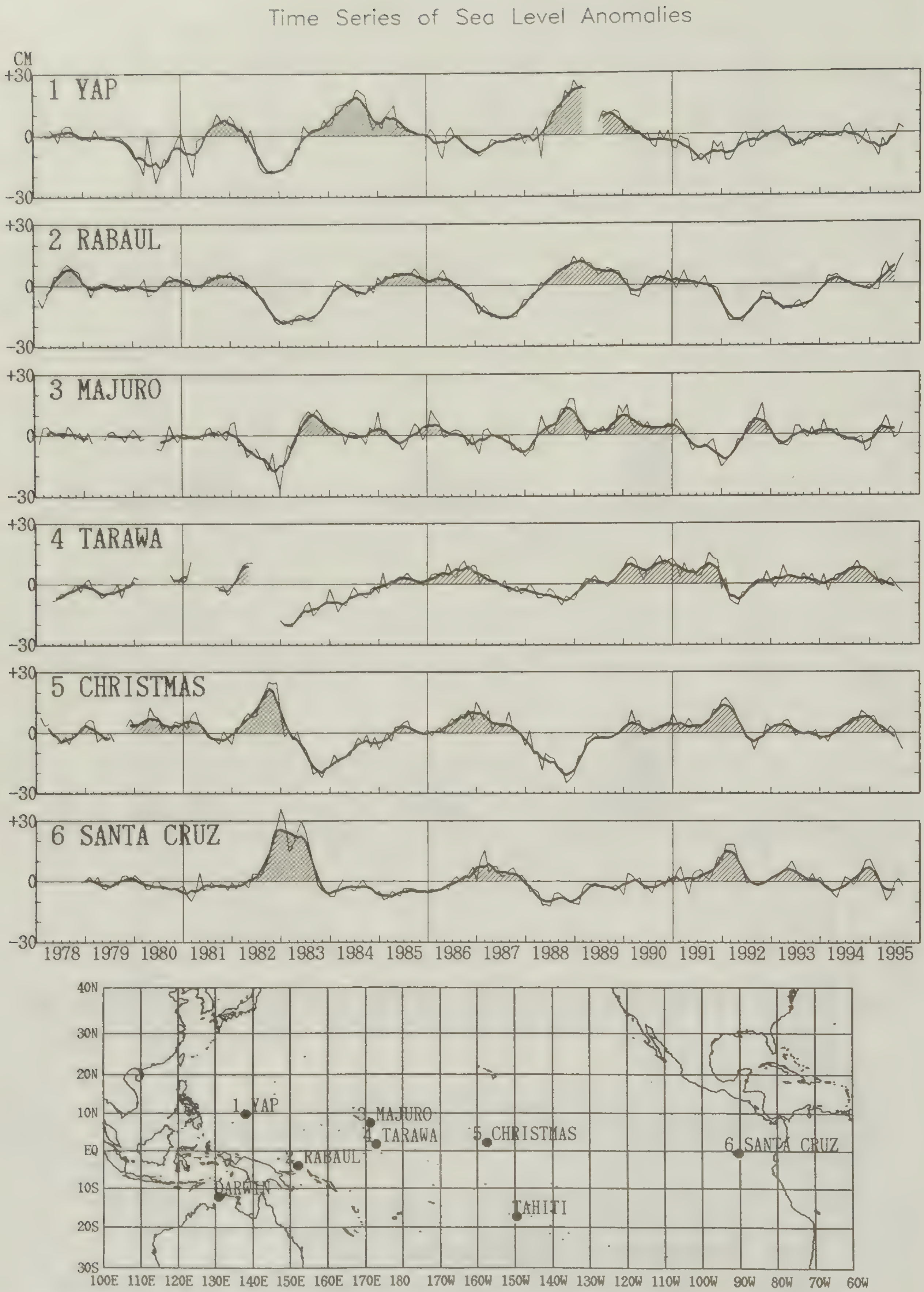
DATE	SOI	SEA LEVEL PRESSURE ANOMALIES		HIGH CLOUD AMOUNT INDEX			EQUATORIAL ZONAL WIND INDEX				
		TAHITI 17°33'S, 149°37'W	DARWIN 12°24'S, 130°52'E	HCLD-PH 20N-10N 110E-140E	HCLD-MC 5N-5S 110E-135E	HCLD-DL 5N-5S 170E-170W	U200-IN 5N-5S 80E-100E	U200-CP 5N-5S 180 -125W	U850-WP 5N-5S 160E-175W	U850-CP 5N-5S 170W-135W	U850-EP 5N-5S 130W-100W
OCT 94	-1.5	-1.1	1.2	-0.6	-1.9	0.2	1.1	-0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8
NOV 94	-0.6	-0.2	0.9	-3.4	-1.3	1.9	0.5	-0.3	1.2	1.2	1.6
DEC 94	-1.2	-0.3	1.8	-0.7	-0.2	2.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	-0.2	0.1
JAN 95	-0.4	-0.3	0.6	-1.1	-0.4	1.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.3
FEB 95	-0.2	0.6	1.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.1
MAR 95	0.4	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3
APR 95	-1.4	-1.6	0.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
MAY 95	-1.1	-0.7	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2
JUN 95	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-1.8	-0.4	-0.7	0.2	0.2	-0.9	-0.4	0.6
JUL 95	0.4	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	0.3
AUG 95	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	0.0	1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.0
SEP 95	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.7	-1.0	-2.0	1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-0.1

第１表（b） エルニーニョ監視指数（続き）
Table 1 (b) El Niño monitoring indices (continued).
Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA for the atmospheric conditions.



第1図　太平洋赤道域の海面水温偏差時系列図

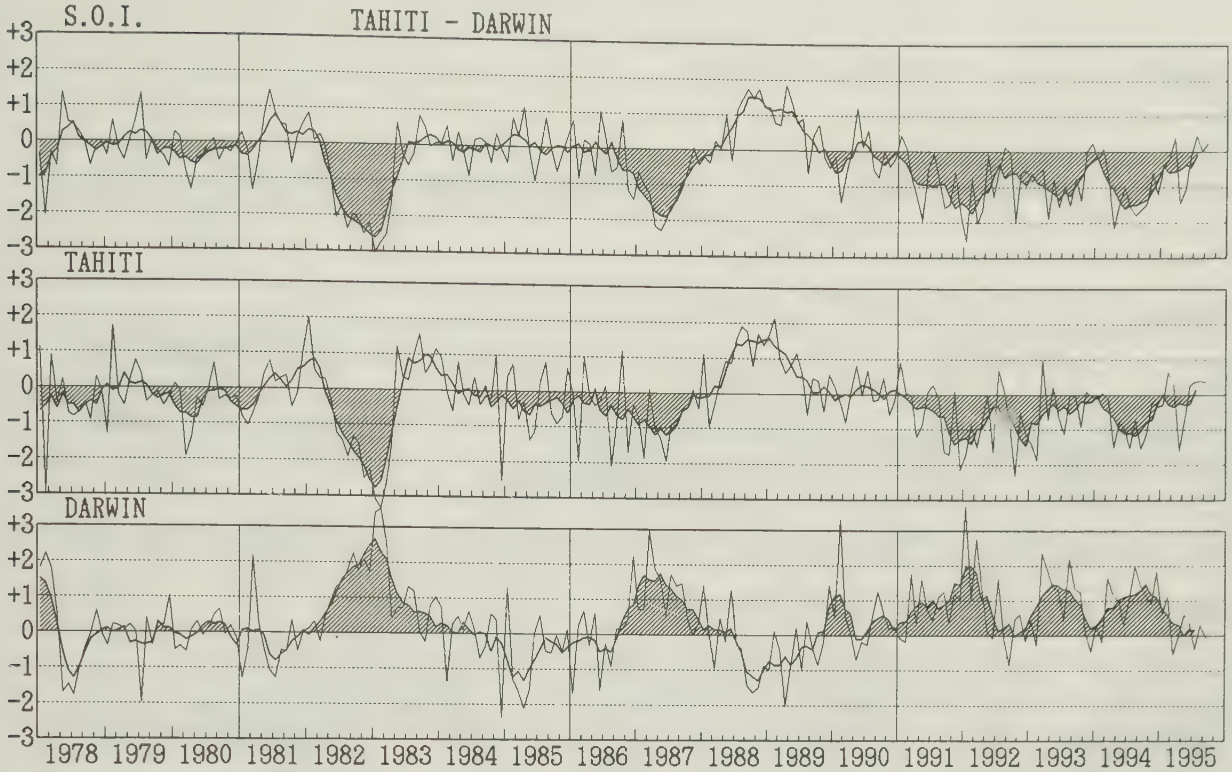
Fig.1 Time series of monthly mean SST anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific Ocean for the areas indicated at the bottom.
Thin lines show the monthly means and thick lines their 5-month running means. Positve anomalies (A, B, C) and negative anomalies (D) are shaded. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961-1990).



第2図　太平洋月平均海面水位偏差時系列図

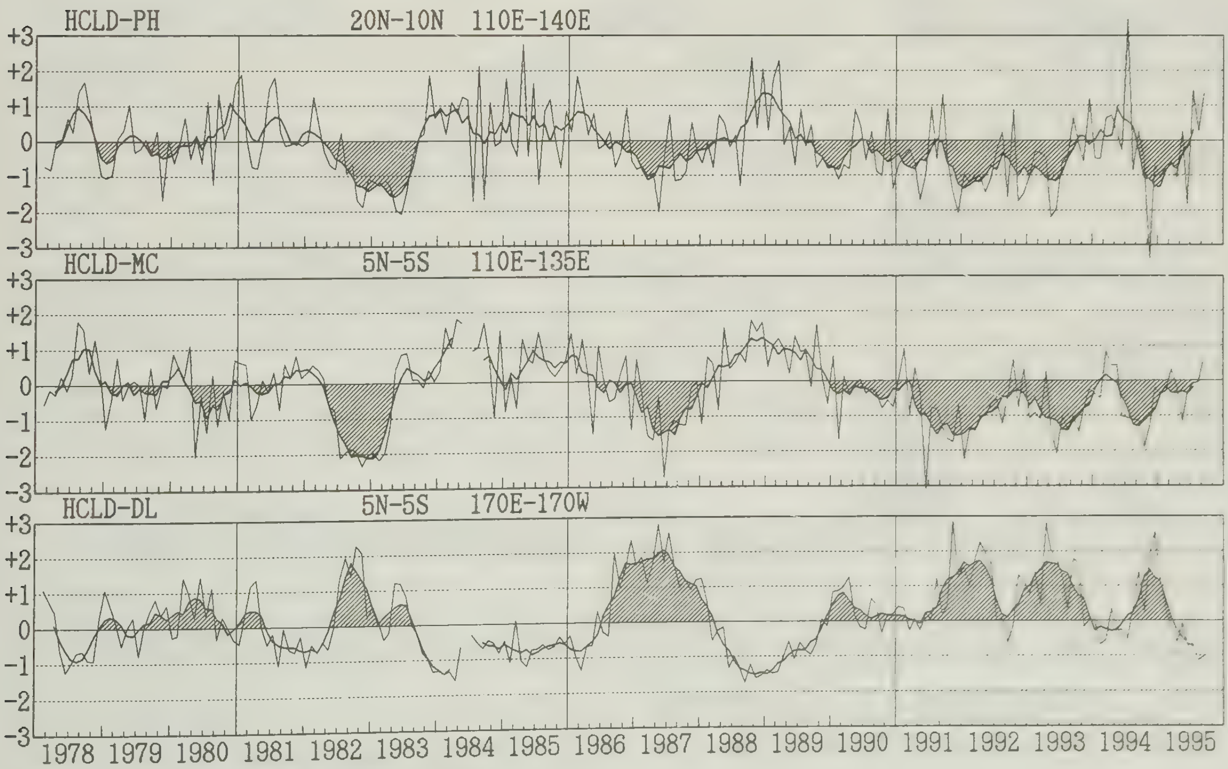
Fig.2 Time series of sea level anomalies computed from 1976−1990 monthly mean values obtained from the stations indicated at the bottom. Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5−month running means. Positive anomalies are shaded.

Time Series of SOI and High-Cloud Amount Index



第3図　南方振動指数及び海面気圧偏差時系列図

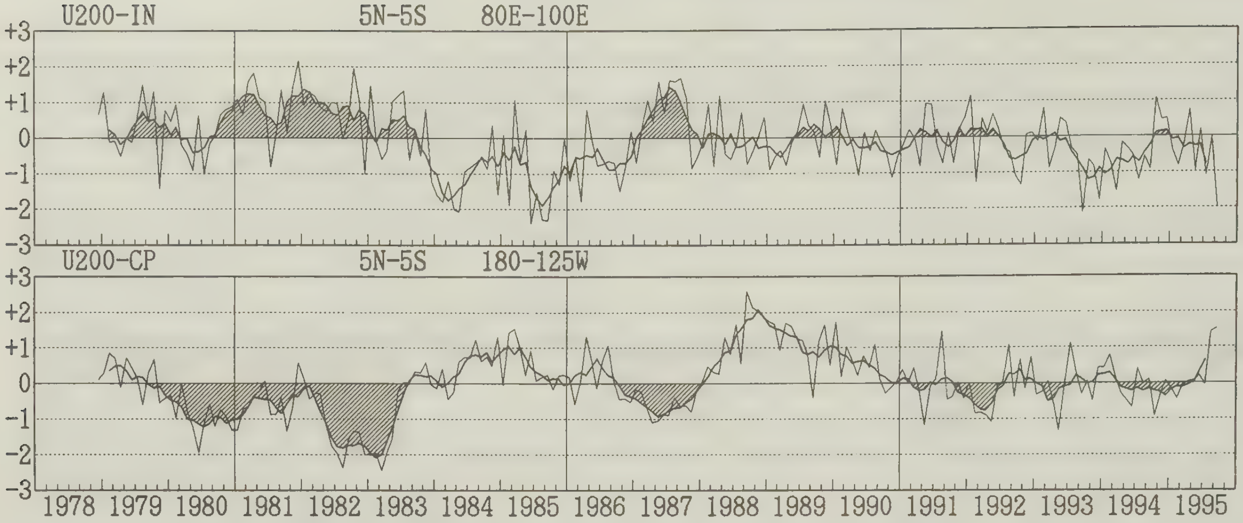
Fig.3 Time series of the Southern Oscilation Index (top) and monthly mean sea level pressure standardized anomalies at Tahiti (middle) and Darwin (bottom). Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means. Negative anomalies (top, middle) and posotive anomalies (bottom) are shaded. Normals and standard deviations are computed from 1961-1990 base periods. Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.



第4図　月平均上層雲量指数時系列図

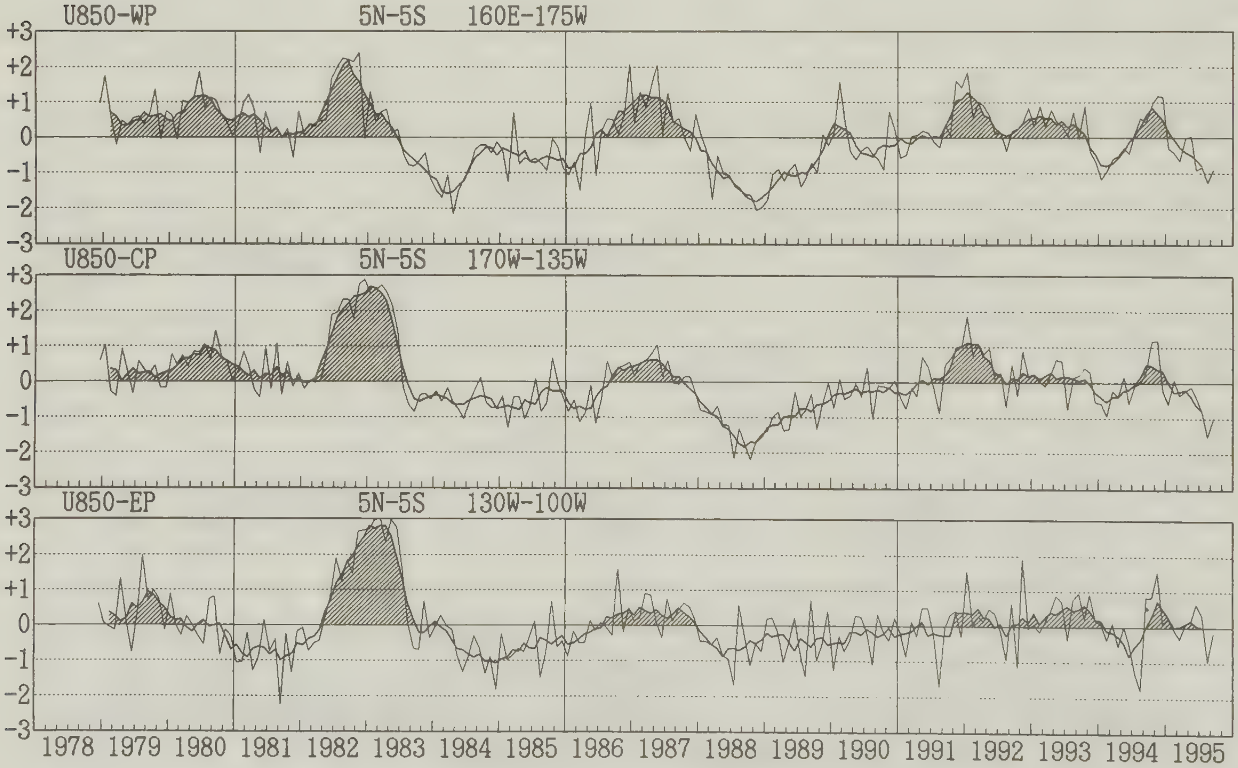
Fig.4 Time series of high-cloud amount index averaged over the area 20° N-10° N, 110° E-140° E (top), 5° N-5° S, 110° E-135° E (middle), and 5° N-5° S, 170° E-170° W (bottom). Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means. Negative anomalies (top, middle) and positive anomalies (bottom) are shaded. Normals and standard deviations are computed from 1978-1990 base periods. Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.

Time Series of Zonal Wind Index



第5図-1　赤道域東西風指数(200ｈＰａ)時系列図

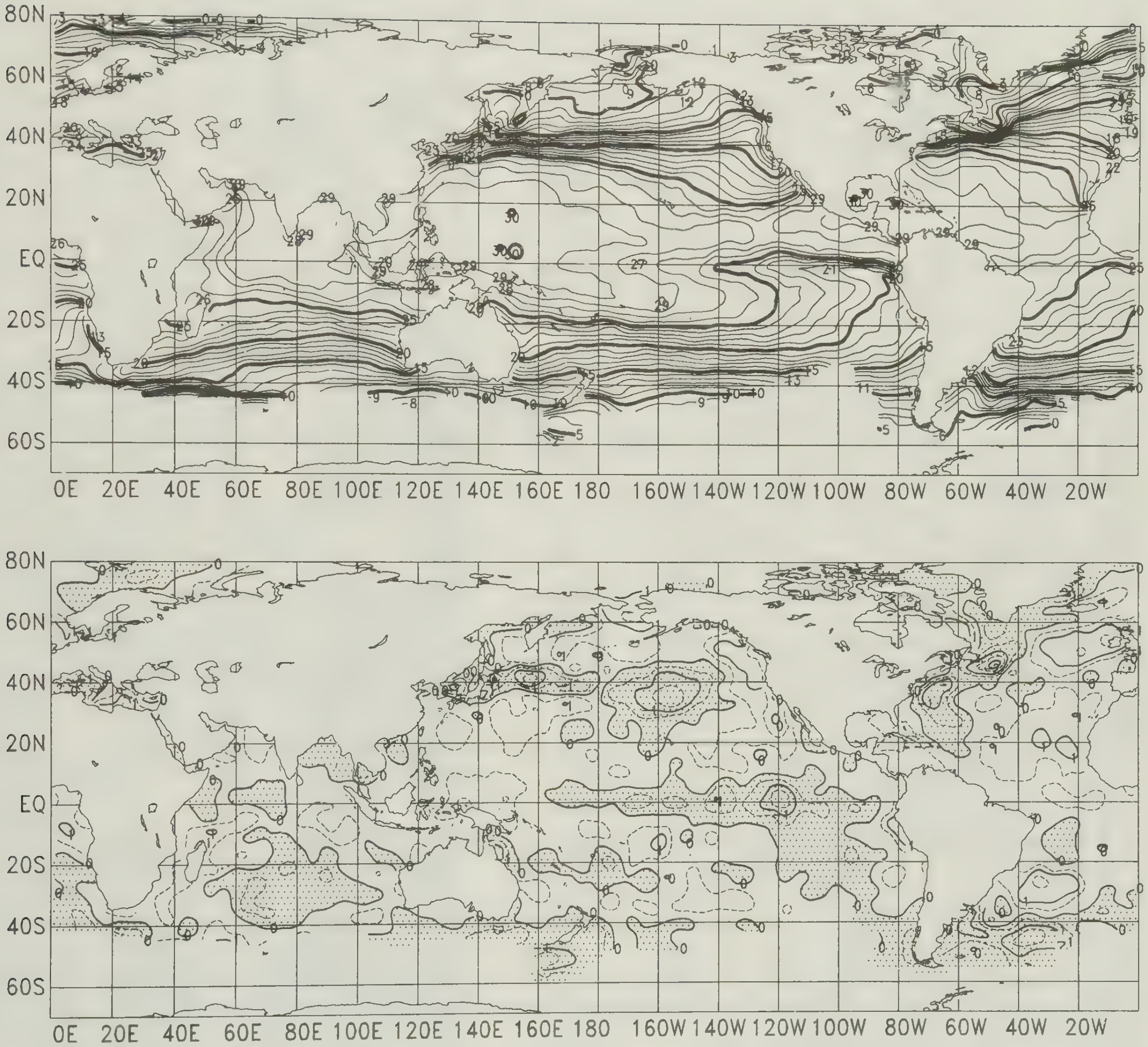
Fig.5-1 Time series of 200hPa zonal wind index averaged over the areas of 5° N-5° S, 80° E-100° E (top), and 5° N-5° S, 180° -125° W (bottom).
Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means.
Positive anomalies (top) and negative anomalies (bottom) are shaded.
Normals and standard deviations are computed from 1979-1990 base periods.
Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.



第5図-2　赤道域東西風指数(850ｈＰａ)時系列図

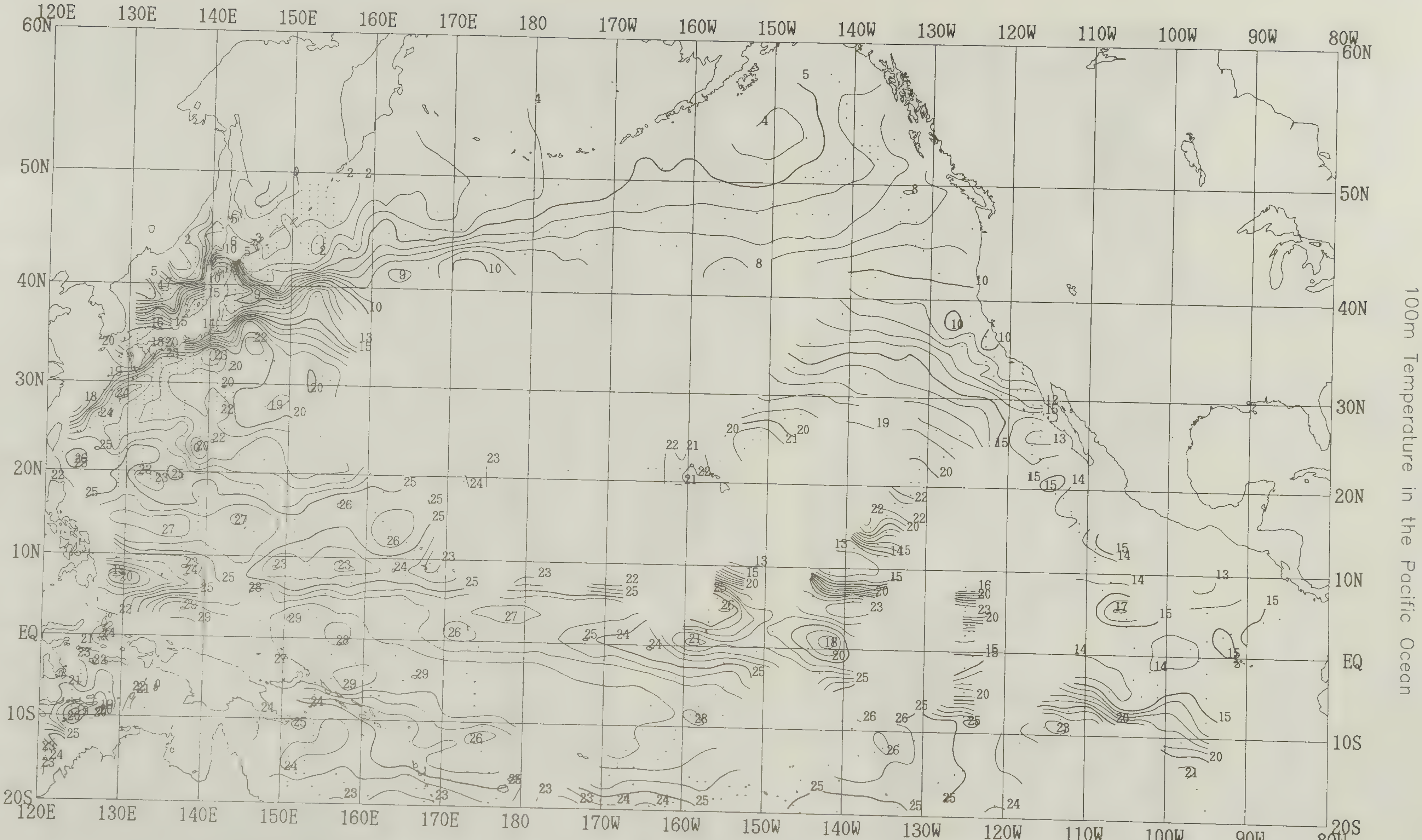
Fig.5-2 Time series of 850hPa zonal wind index averaged over the areas of 5° N-5° S, 160° E-175° W (top), 5° N-5° S, 170° W-135° W (middle), and 5° N-5° S, 130° W-100° W (bottom). Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means. Positive anomalies are shaded.
Normals and standard deviations are computed from 1979-1990 base periods.
Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.

SST & Anomalies in the Global Ocean



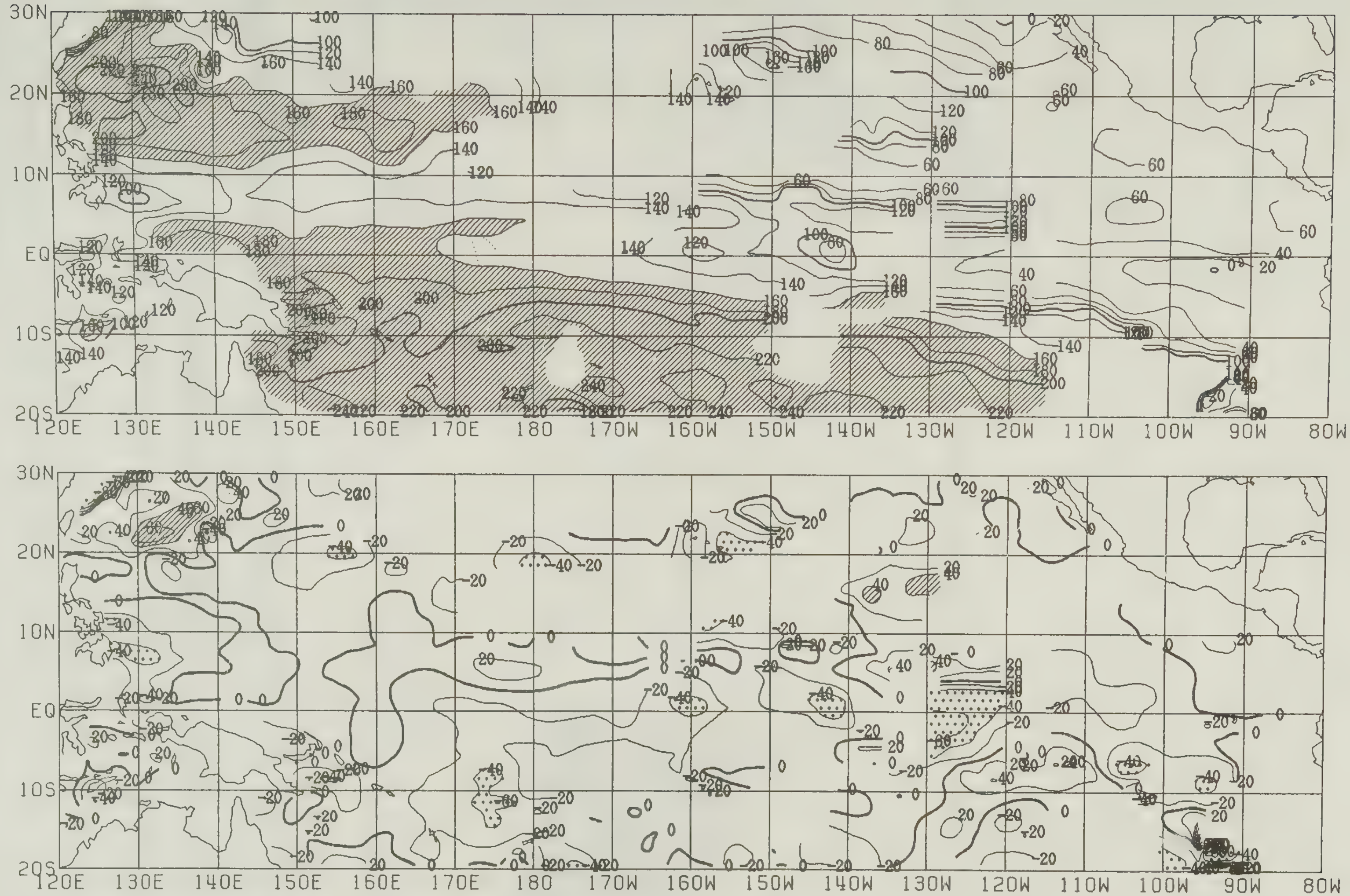
第6図　全球月平均海面水温図（上）及び偏差図（下）（1995年 9月）

Fig.6　Monthly mean sea surface temperature over the global ocean (top) and anomalies (bottom) for SEP 1995.　Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961−1990) (Marine Department of JMA, 1991, Climatic charts of sea surface temperatures of the western North Pacific and the global ocean).　Contour interval is 1° C (top) and additional anomaly contours of ±0.5° C are shown as broken lines.　Negative anomalies are spotted.



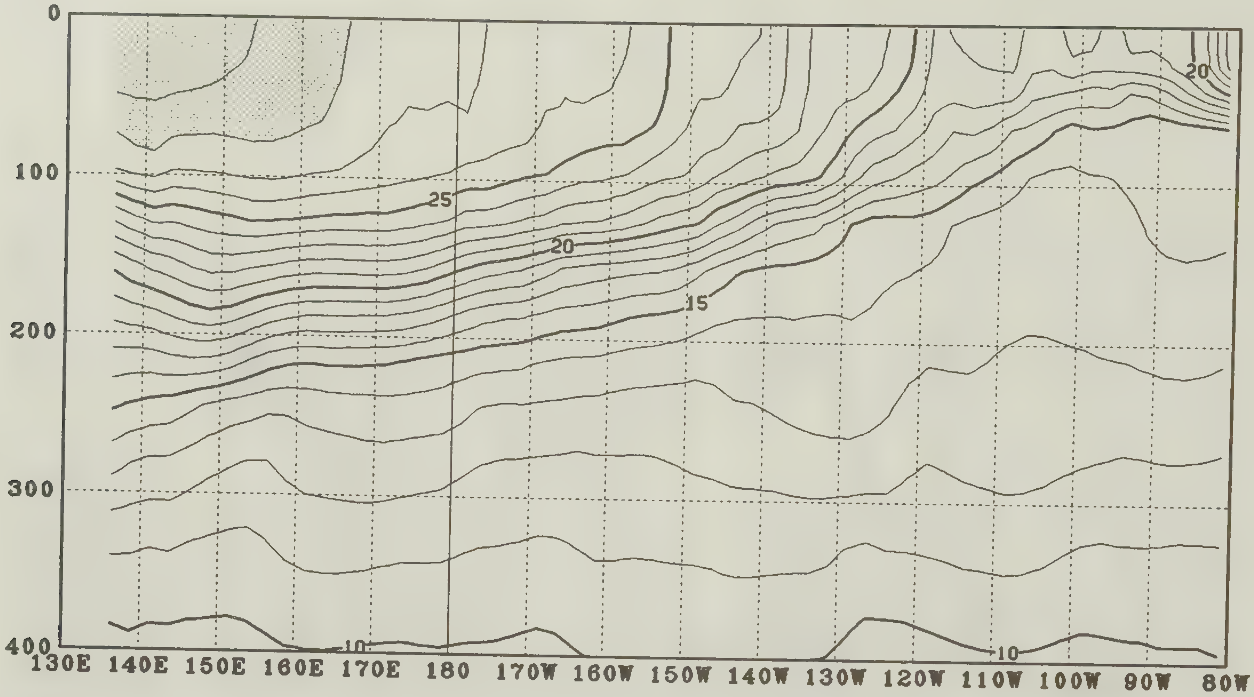
第7図　太平洋表層水温(深さ100m)図 (1995年 9月)

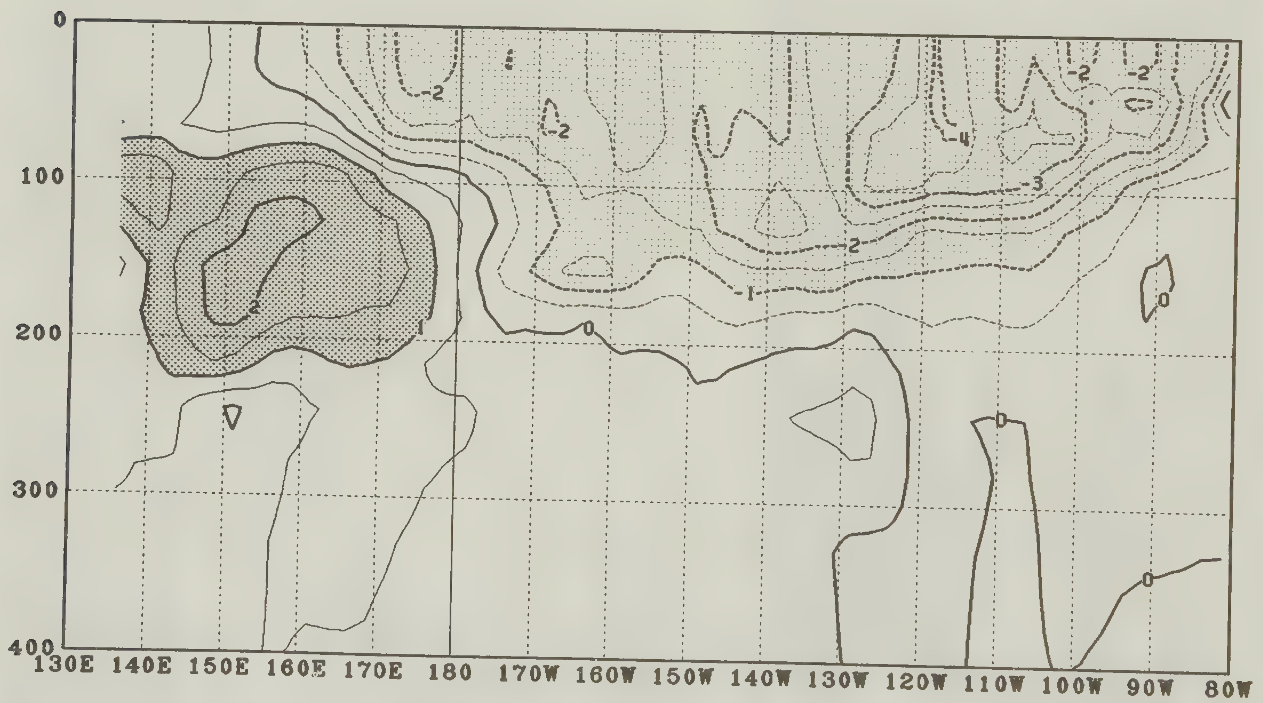
Fig.7 Subsurface (100m) temperatures in the Pacific Ocean for SEP 1995 .
Contour interval is 1° C. Observation points are denoted by dots.



第8図　太平洋表層水温（20℃深度）図（上）及び偏差図（下）（1995年 9月）

Fig.8 Depth of the 20° C isotherm in the Pacific Ocean (top) and anomalies (bottom) for SEP 1995. Anomalies are computed from the climatology (Levitus, 1982, Climatological Atlas of the World Ocean, NOAA). Contour interval is 20m. Values greater than 160m in top panel are shaded. In bottom panel values greater than +40m are shaded and values less than −40m are spotted.

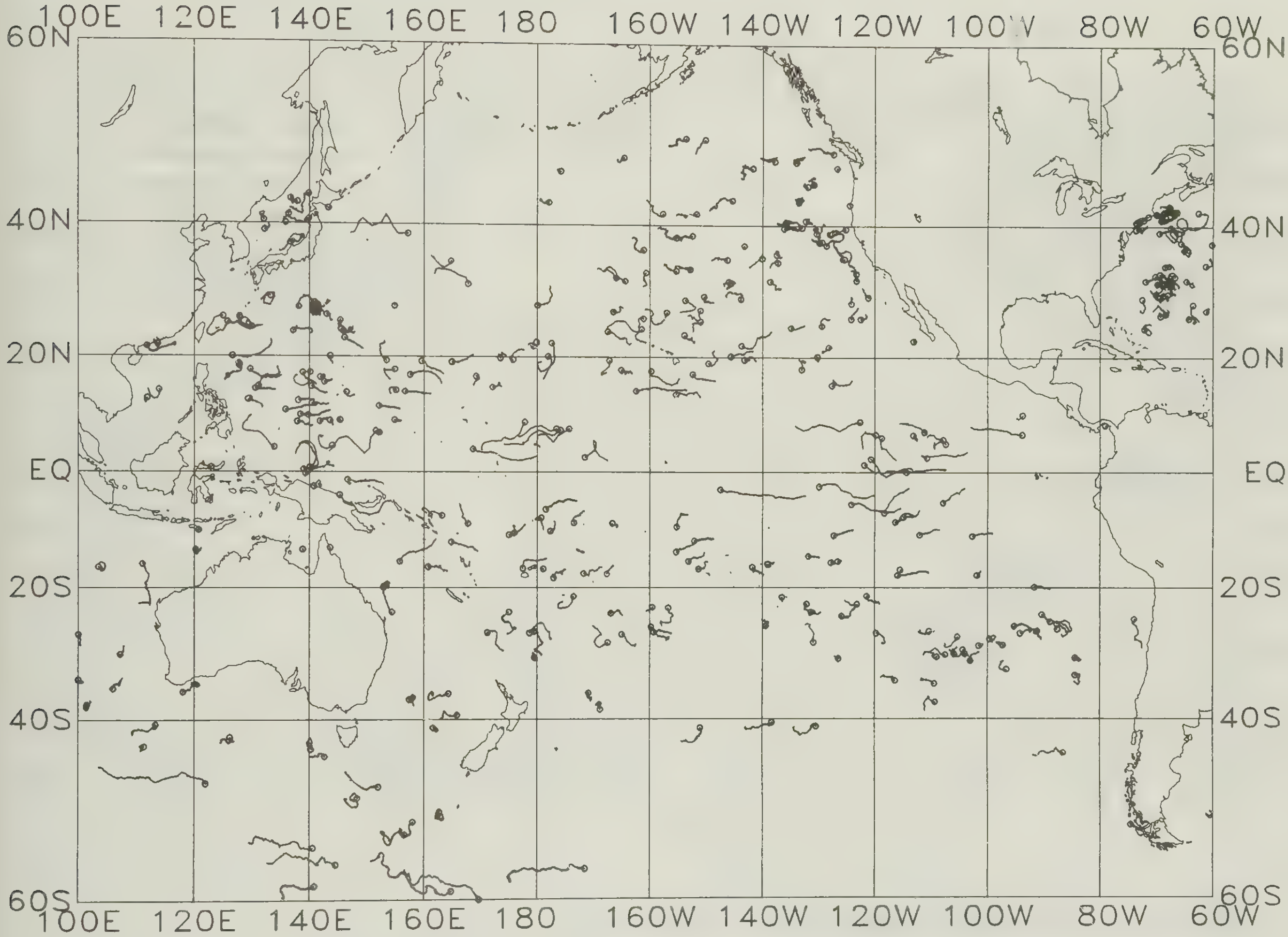




第9図　太平洋赤道に沿う表層水温（上）及び偏差（下）の深度−経度断面図（1995年 9月）

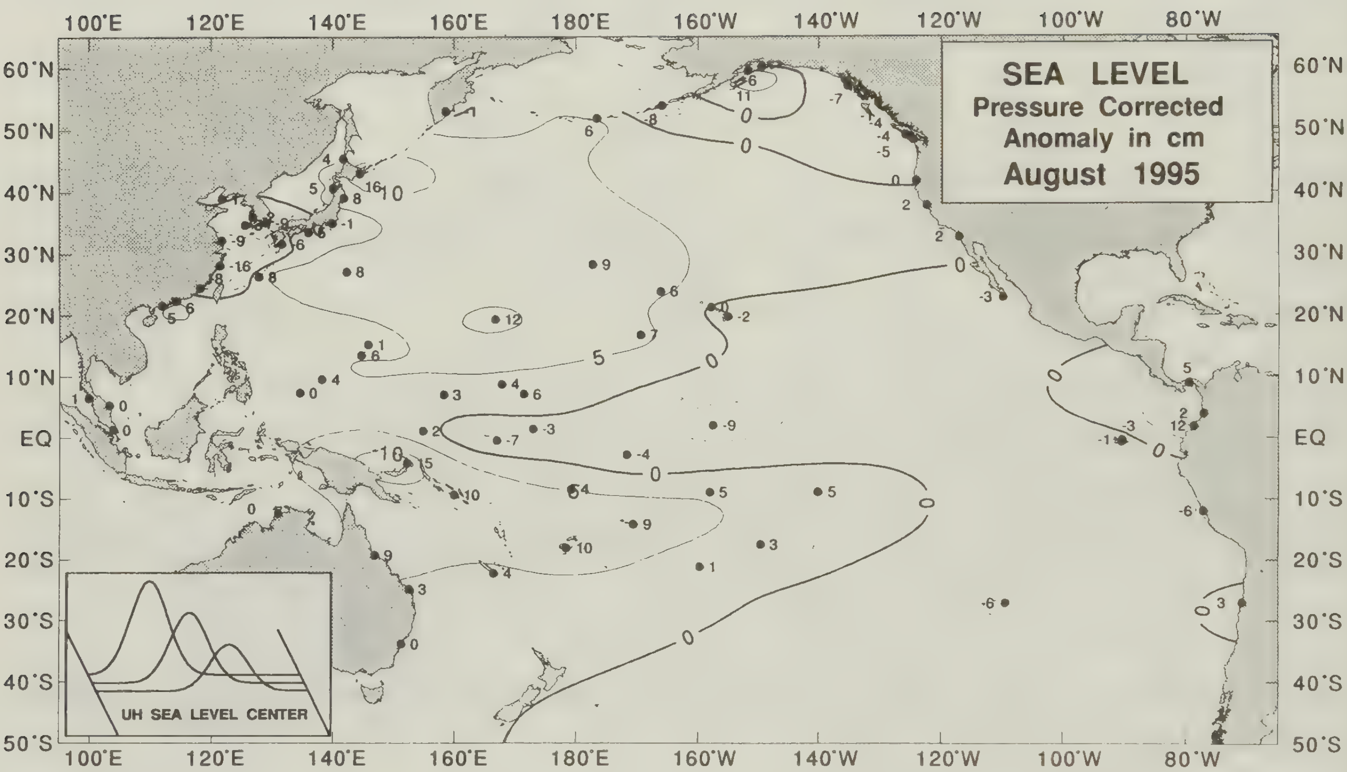
Fig.9 Depth−longitude sections of temperature (top) and anomalies (bottom) along the equator in the Pacific Ocean for SEP 1995. Data are derived from the Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 1° C (top) and 0.5° C (bottom). Values greater than 28° C in top panel are shaded. In bottom panel values greater than 1° C are shaded and values less than −1° C are spotted. Anomalies are computed from 1987−1994 base period means.

Movements of Drifting Buoys



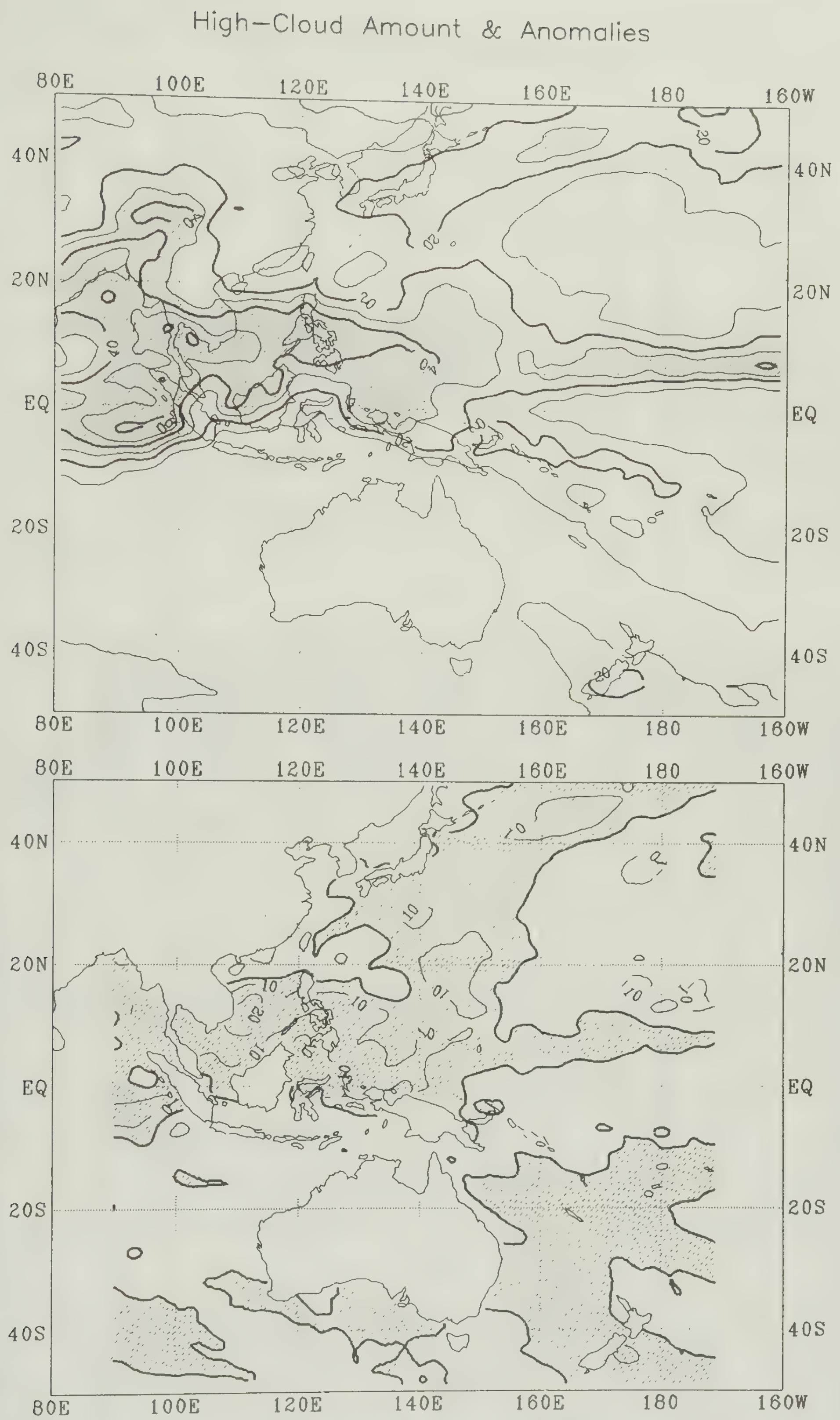
第10図　太平洋ブイ流跡図(1995年 9月)

Fig.10　Movements of drifting buoys in the Pacific Ocean during SEP 1995.　Each track is for one buoy. Small circles represent last positions for the month.



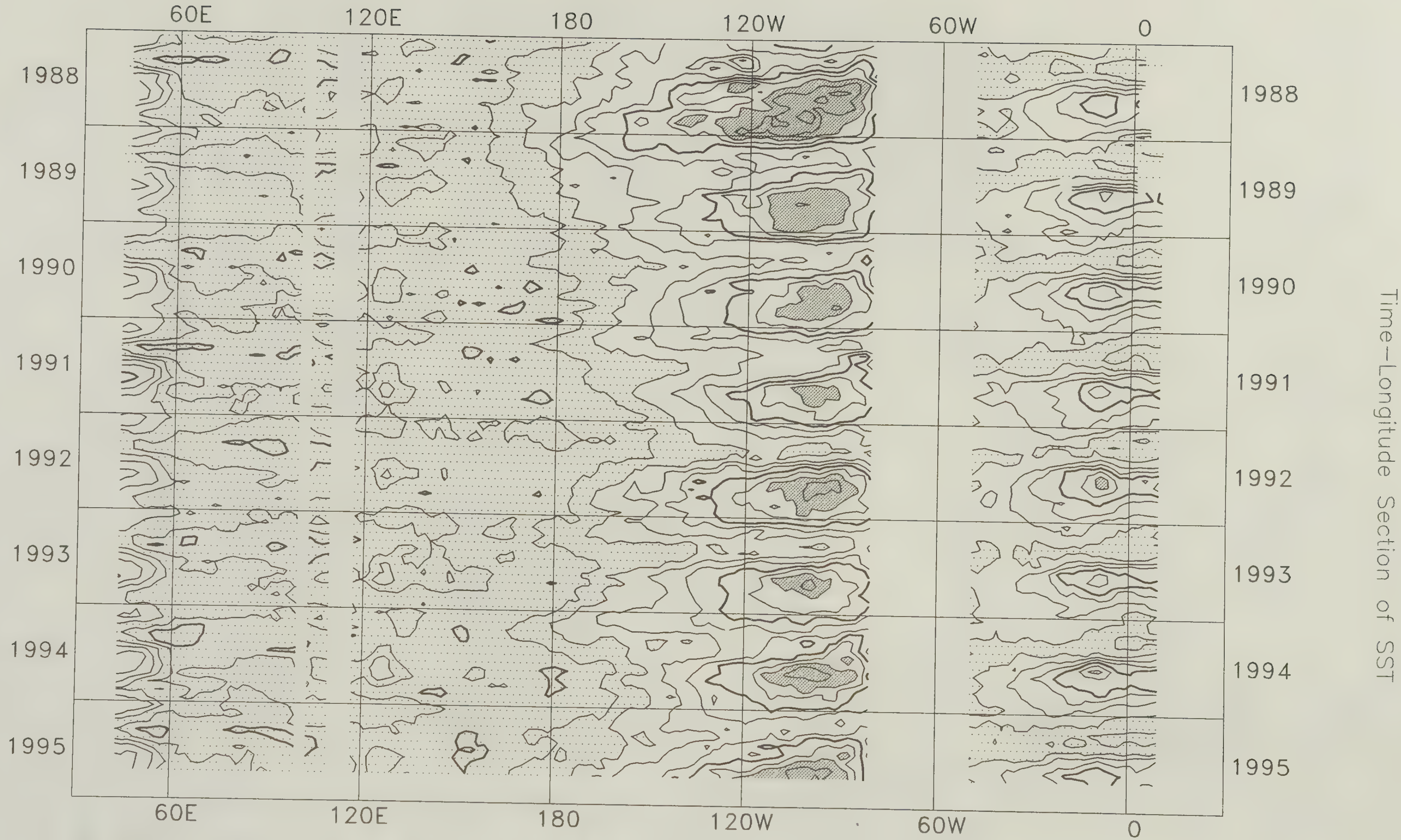
第11図　太平洋海面水位偏差図（ 1995年 8月 ）

Fig.11　Monthly sea level anomalies for AUG 1995 obtained from mean sea level (1975−1986) adjusted for atmospheric pressure.
This figure is prepared by the SOC of ISLP−PAC, Dept. of Oceanography, Univ. of Hawaii.



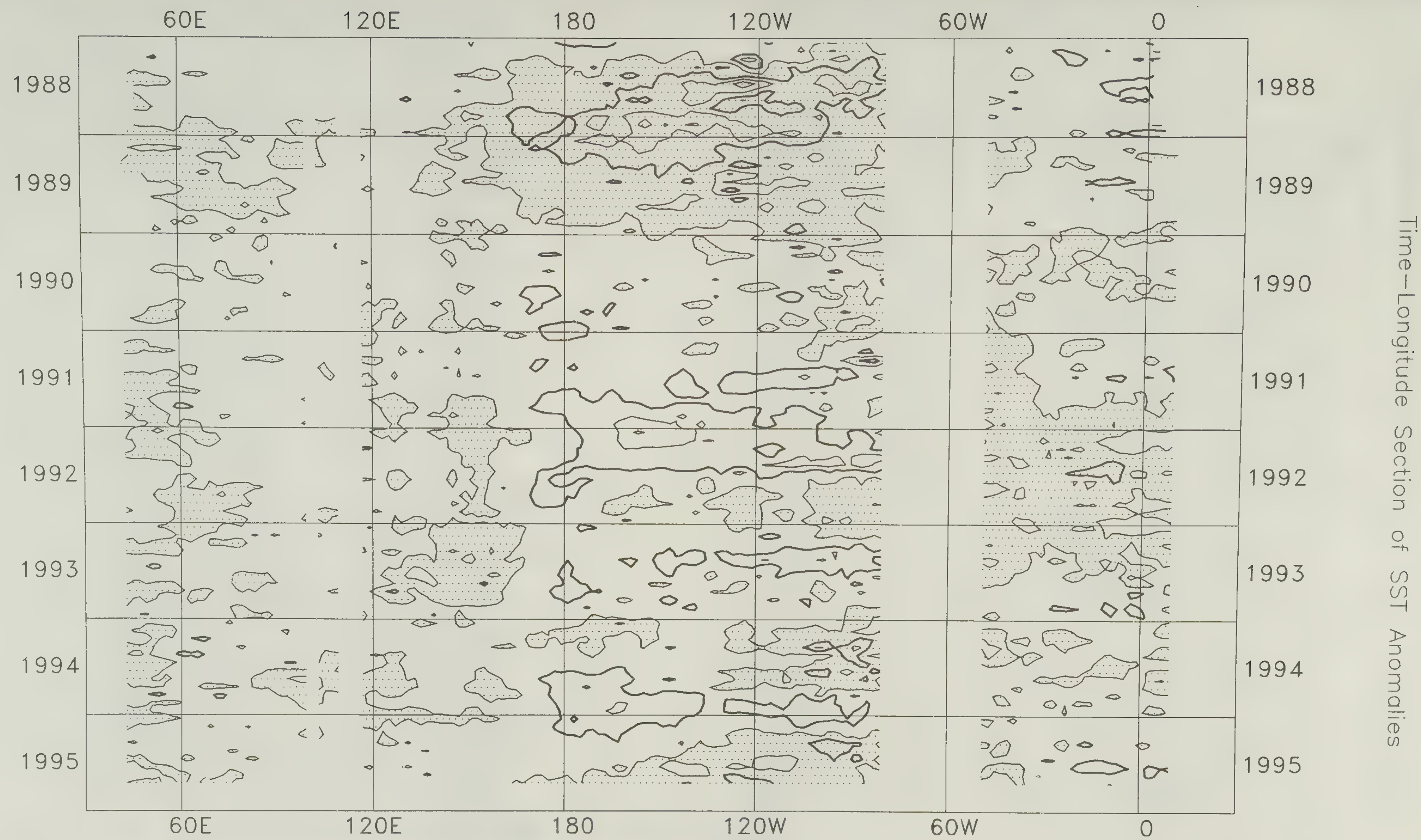
第12図　西太平洋月平均上層雲量分布図及び偏差図（1995年 9月）

Fig.12 Monthly mean of the high-cloud amount (%, top) and its anomalies (%, bottom) in the western Pacific for SEP 1995. Contour interval is 10%. Areas above 30% are shaded (top) and positive anomalies are stippled (bottom). Anomalies are computed from 1978-1990 base period means. Figures are prepared by the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.



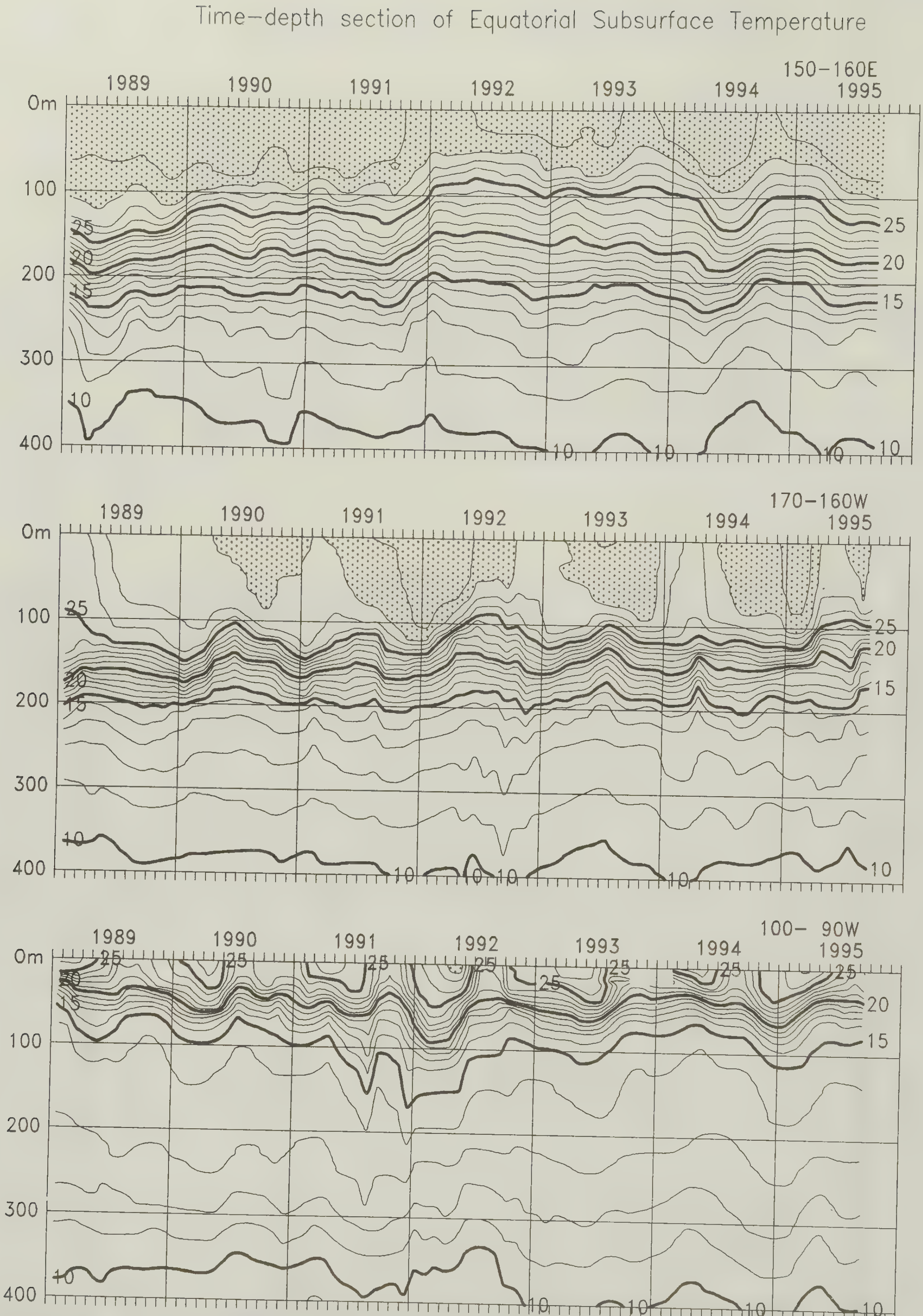
第13図　赤道に沿う海面水温の時間－経度断面図

Fig.13 Time-longitude section of SSTs along the equator (2° N-2° S) in the global ocean. Contour interval is 1° C, with thick contour lines at 25 and 30° C. SST values greater than 28° C are spotted and values less than 23° C are shaded.



第14図　赤道に沿う海面水温偏差の時間－経度断面図

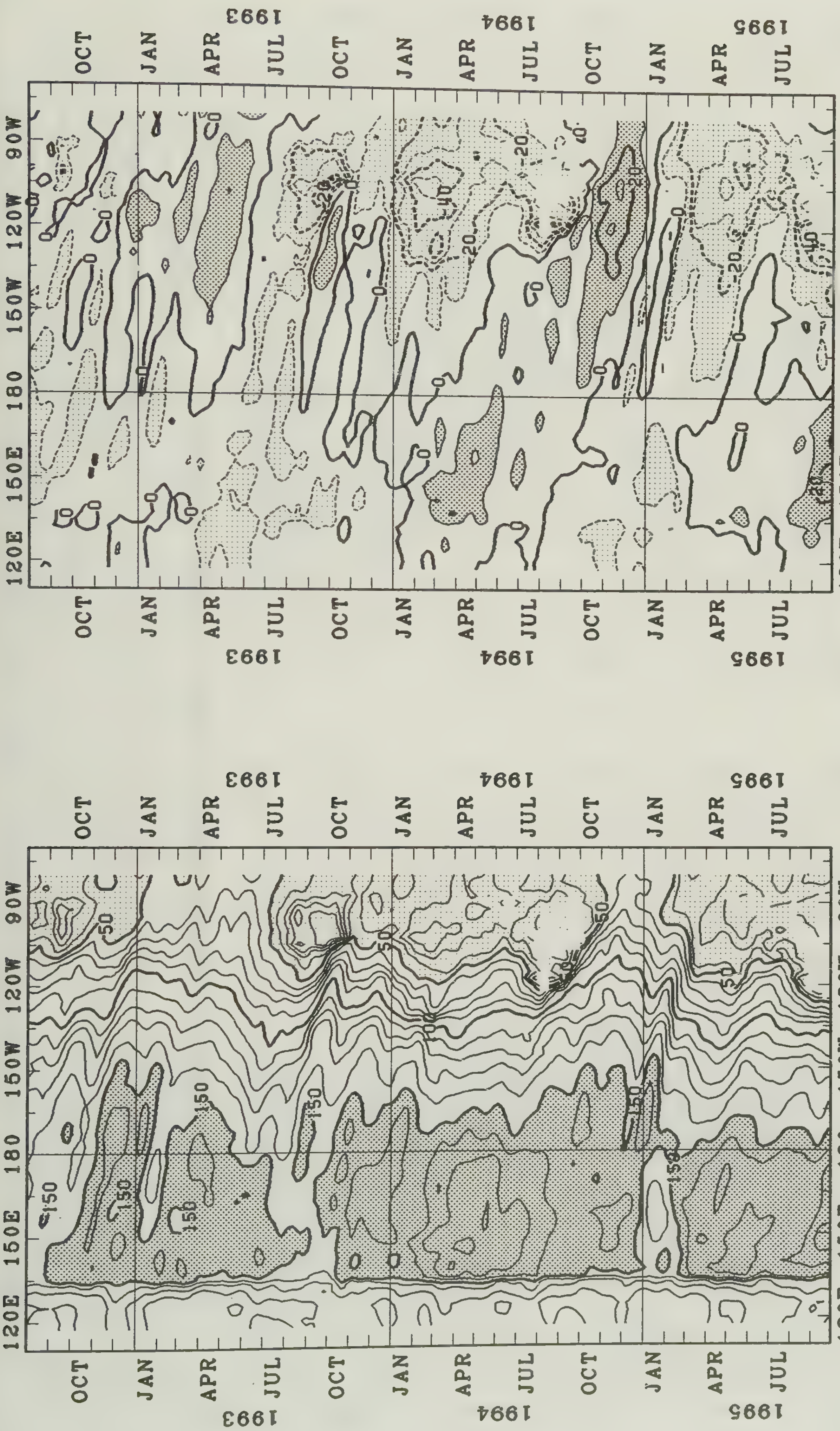
Fig.14 Time−longitude section of SST anomalies along the equator (2° N−2° S) computed from the JMA climatology (1961−1990). Contour interval is 1° C, with thick contour lines at +1° C and −1° C. Negative anomalies are spotted.



第15図　太平洋赤道域の表層水温の時間－深度断面図
（上：西部、中：中部、下：東部）

Fig.15 Time-depth section of equatorial (2° N-2° S) subsurface temperature for the western Pacific (top, 150-160° E), the central Pacific (middle, 170-160° W) and the eastern Pacific (bottom, 100-90° W). Contour interval is 1° C. Values greater than 28° C are shaded.

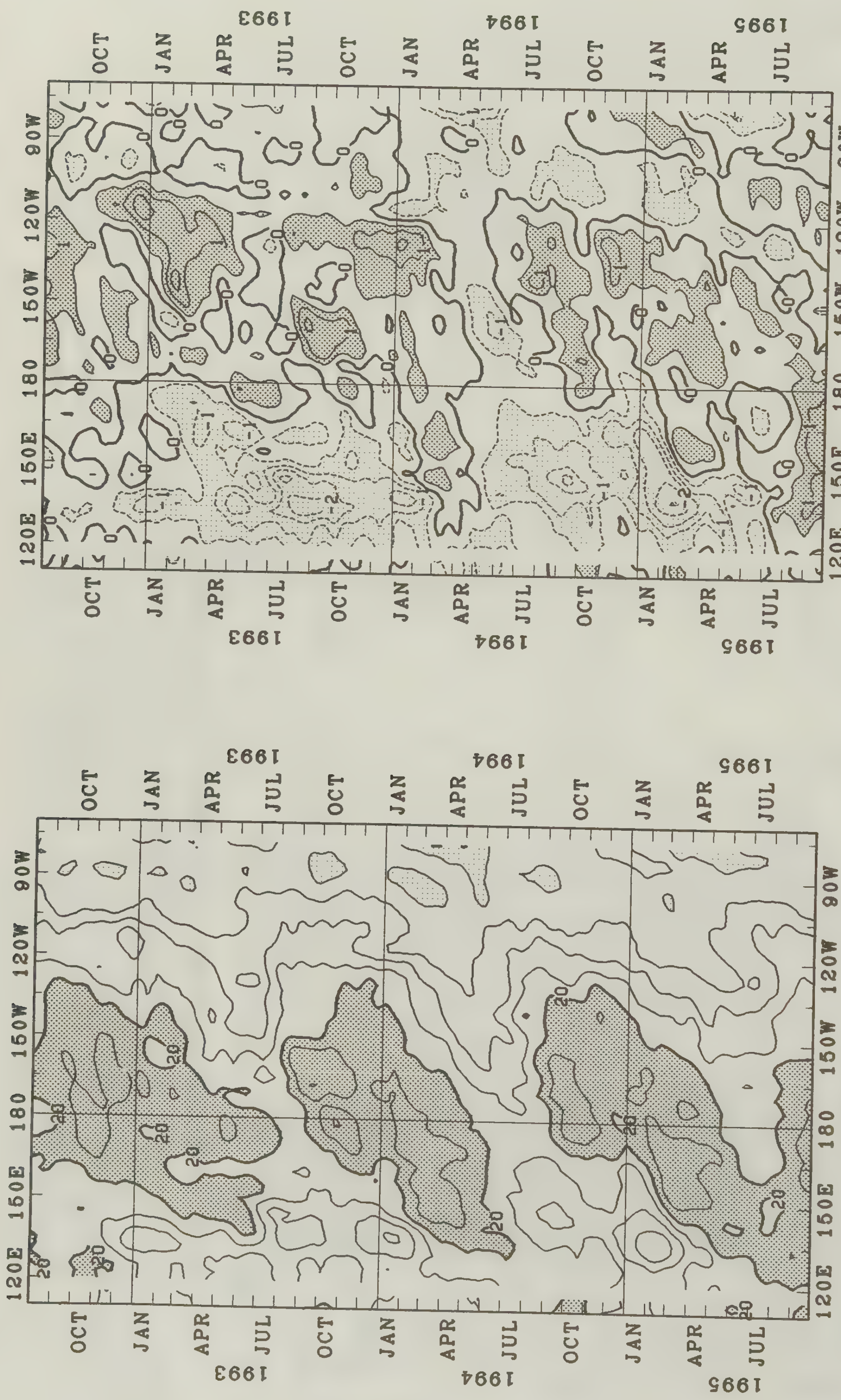
Time—Longitude Section of Depth of 20° C & Anomalies



第16図 太平洋の赤道に沿う20℃深度（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

Fig.16 Time—longitude sections of depth of the 20° C isotherm along the equator (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 10m. Values in left panel greater than 150m are shaded and values less than 50m are spotted. Dashed contours in right panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are computed from 1987—1994 base period means.

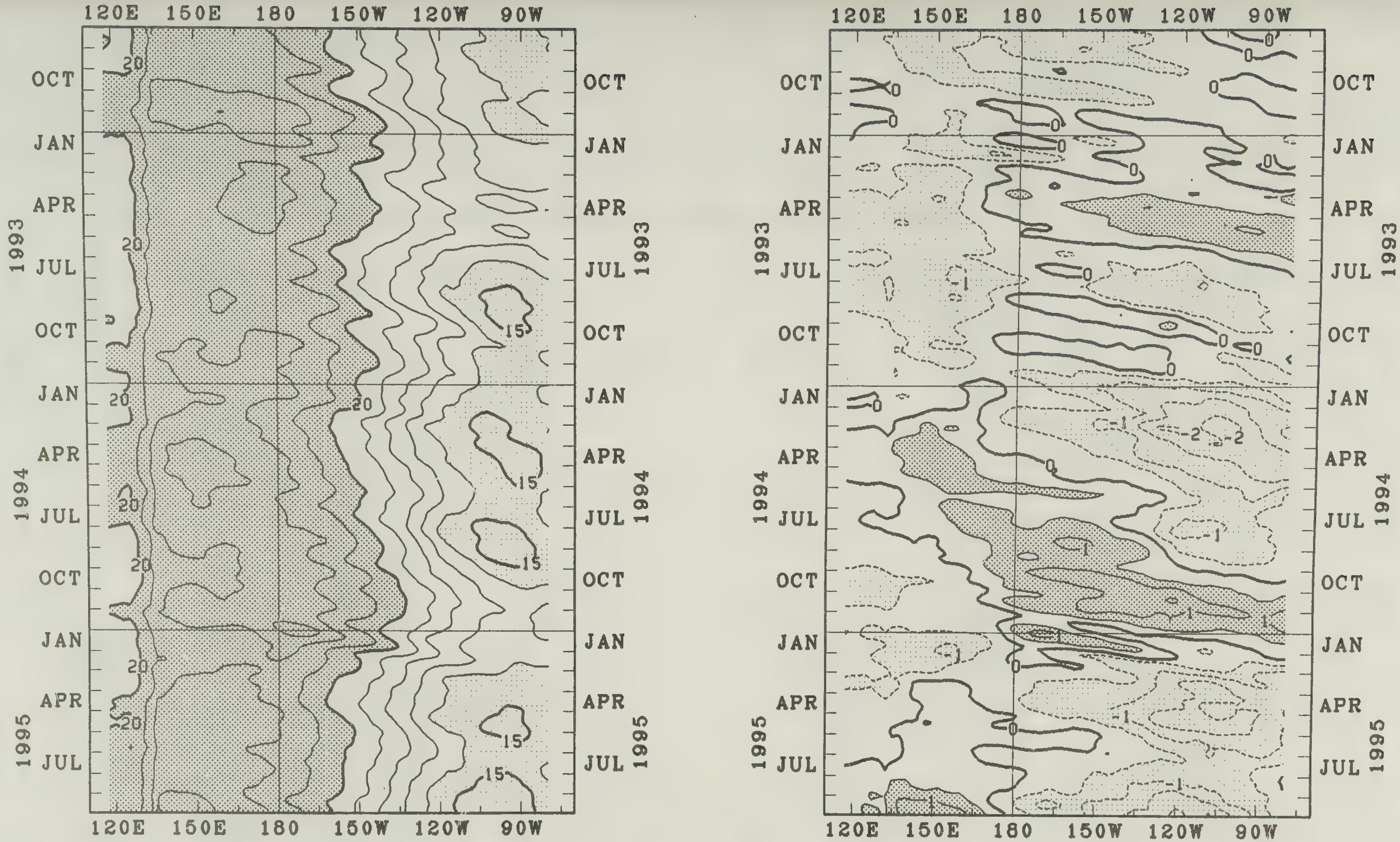
Time–Longitude Section of Ocean Heat Content & Anomalies (6° N)



第17図 太平洋の北緯6度線に沿う海洋表層の貯熱量（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

Fig.17 Time–longitude sections of ocean heat content in the upper 260m along 6° N (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from an Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 1° C (left) and 0.5° C (right). Values in the left panel greater than 20° C are shaded and values less than 16° C are spotted. Dashed contours in right panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are computed from 1987–1994 base period means.

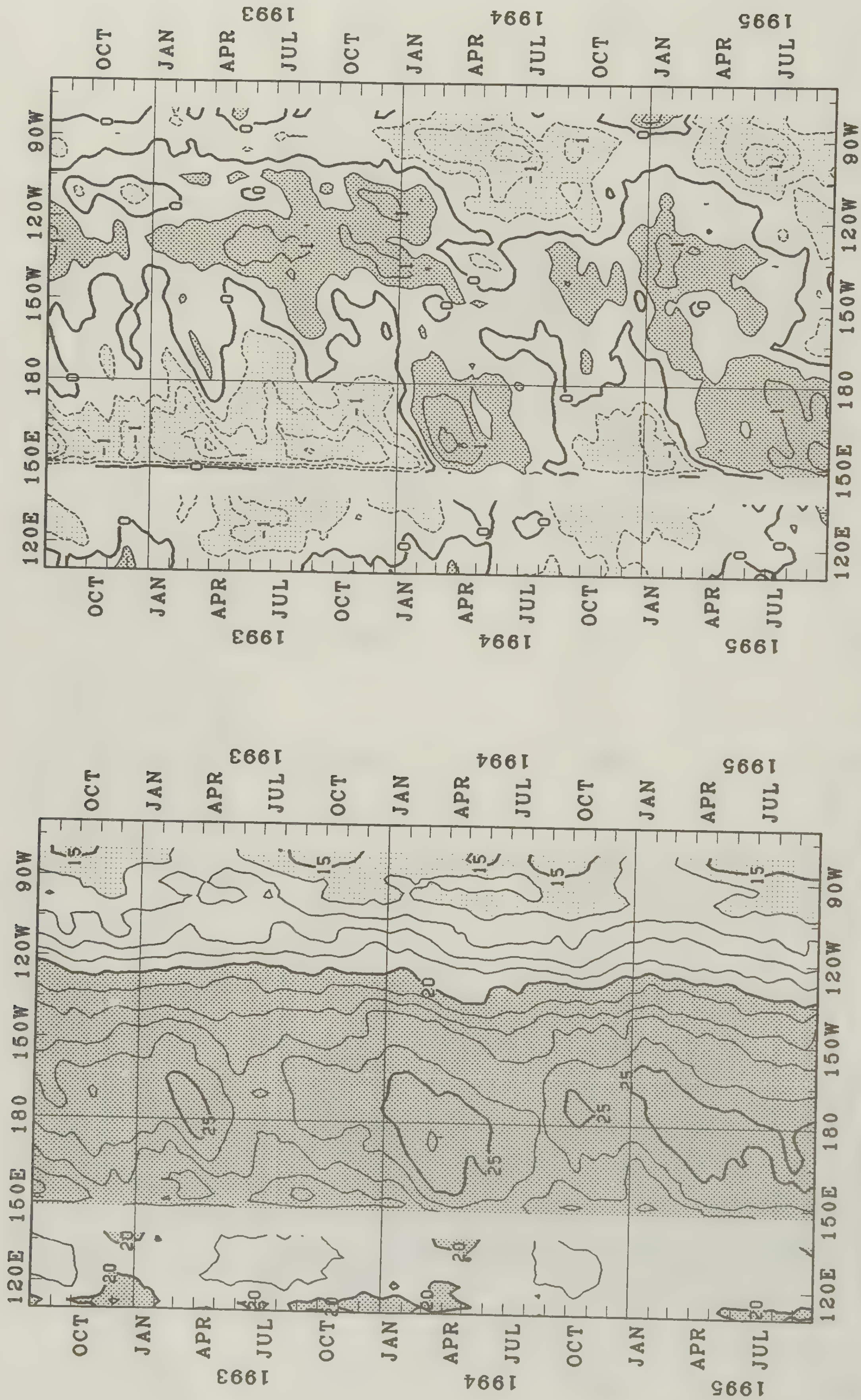
Time–Longitude Section of Ocean Heat Content & Anomalies (Eq.)



第18図　太平洋の赤道に沿う海洋表層の貯熱量（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

Fig.18 Time–longitude sections of ocean heat content in the upper 260m along the equator (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 1° C (left) and 0.5° C (right). Values in the left panel greater than 20° C are shaded and values less than 16° C are spotted. Dashed contours in right panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are computed from 1987–1994 base period means.

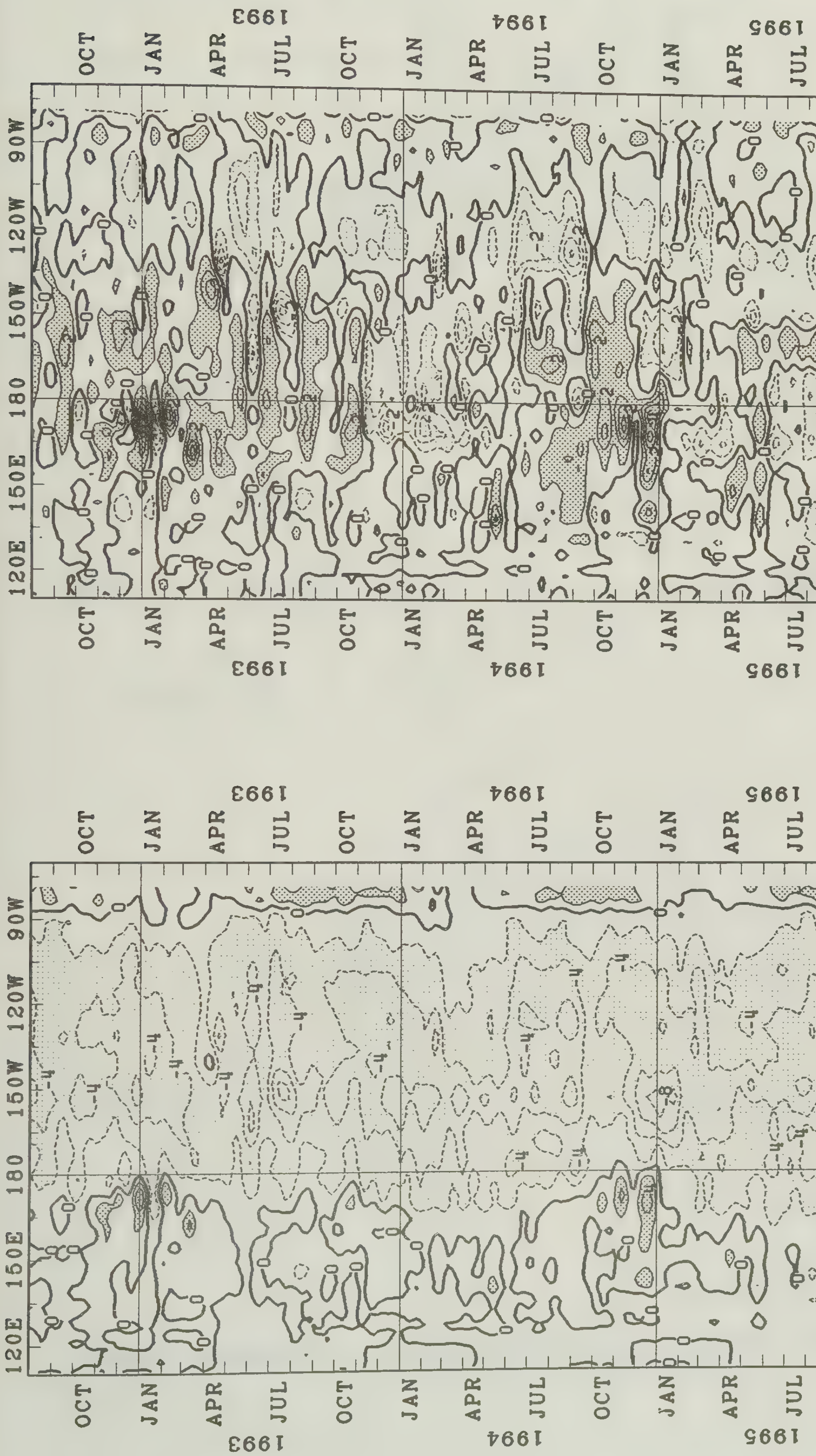
Time–Longitude Section of Ocean Heat Content & Anomalies (6° S)



第19図 太平洋の南緯6度線に沿う海洋表層の貯熱量（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

Fig.19 Time–longitude sections of ocean heat content in the upper 260m along 6° S (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 1° C (left) and 0.5° C (right). Values in the left panel greater than 20° C are shaded and values less than 16° C are spotted. Dashed contours in right panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are computed from 1987–1994 base period means.

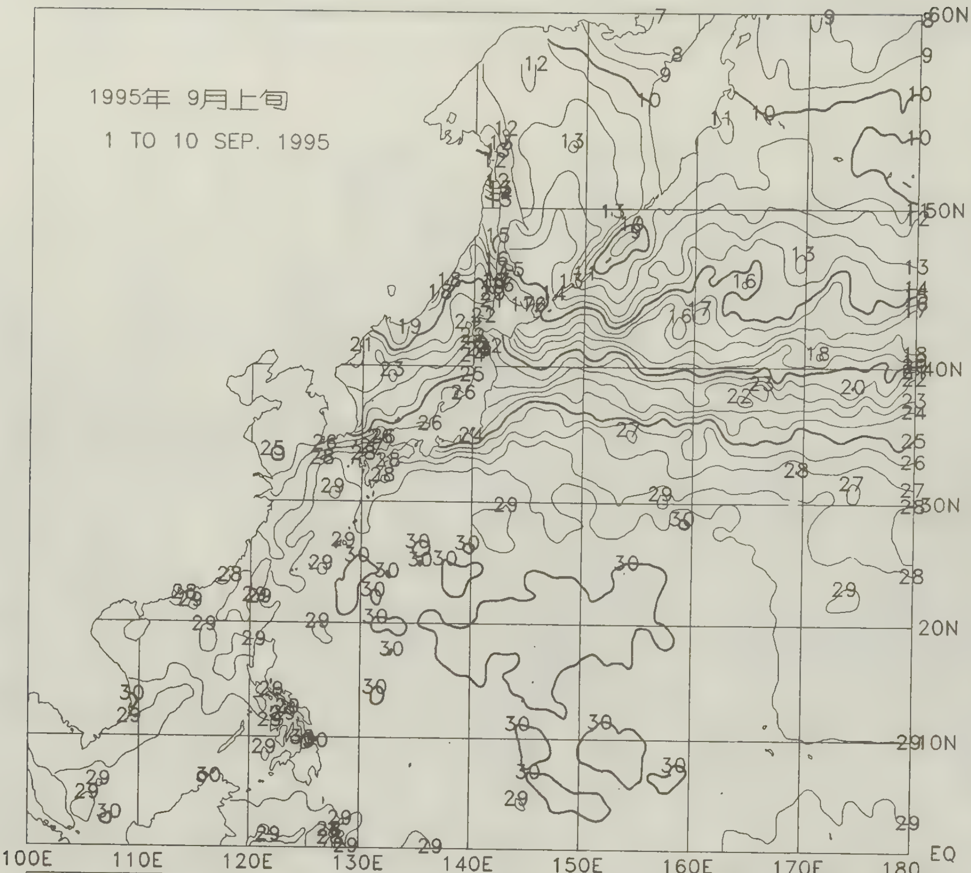
Time-Longitude Section of Surface Zonal Wind Stress & Anomalies



第20図 太平洋の赤道に沿う海面の風応力の東西成分（左）及び偏差（右）の時間ー経度断面図

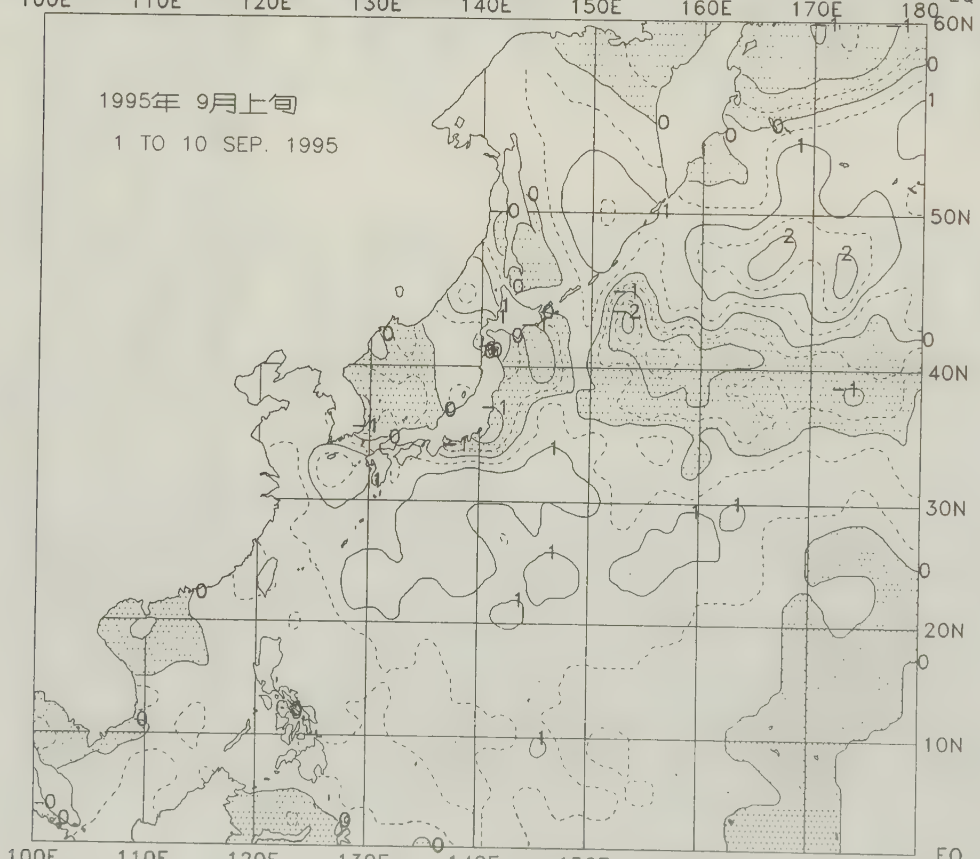
Fig.20 Time-longitude sections of surface zonal wind stress along the equator (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the Atmospheric Global Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 0.02N/m2 (left) and 0.01N/m2 (right). Dashed contours indicate easterlies (left) and easterly anomalies (right). Anomalies are computed from 1987-1994 base period means.

Ten-day mean SST & Anomalies



旬平均沿岸水温(℃)
Coastal Water Temperature

地点名 (Index Number)	水温 Temp.	偏差 Anom.
石垣島(47918)	29.8	+1.0
御前崎(47655)	24.0	−1.8
八丈島(47678)	27.6	+0.7
小名浜(47598)	22.1	−0.2
宮 古(47585)	21.2	+1.2
江 差(47428)	22.4	−
浜 田(47755)	27.8	−

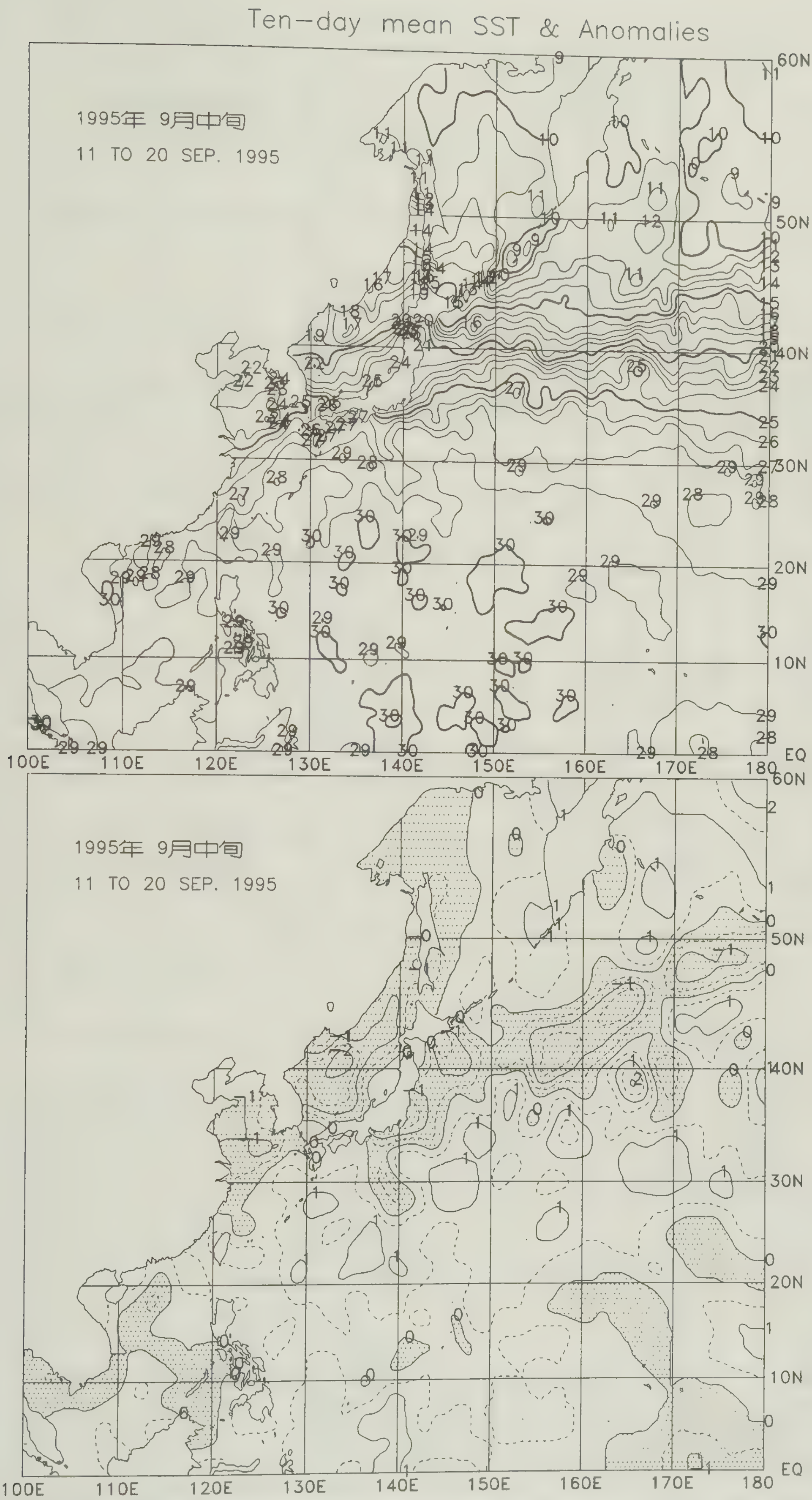


海洋気象ブイロボット
旬平均海面水温(℃)
Ocean Data Buoy SST

日本海	37.9N,134.5E	23.1
四国沖	29.0N,135.0E	29.9
東シナ海	28.2N,126.3E	29.7

第21図 北西太平洋旬平均海面水温図(上)及び偏差図(下)(1995年 9月上旬)

Fig.21 Ten-day mean SSTs in the western North Pacific (top) and anomalies (bottom) for the 1st ten-day period in SEP 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961−90). Contour interval is 1° C and additional anomaly contours of 0.5° C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted.



旬平均沿岸水温(℃)
Coastal Water Temperature

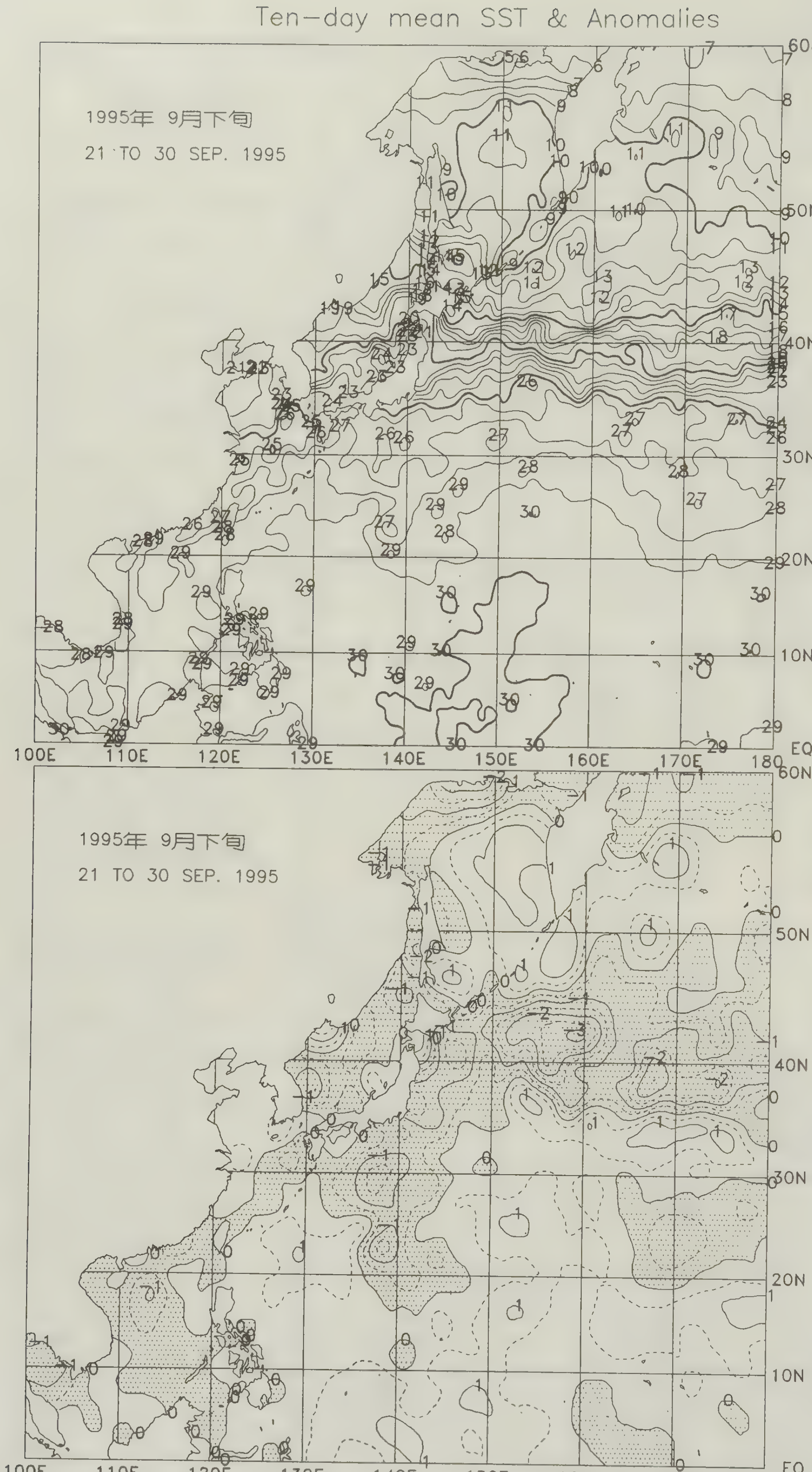
地点名 (Index Number)	水温 Temp.	偏差 Anom.
石垣島 (47918)	28.9	+0.5
御前崎 (47655)	23.1	−1.6
八丈島 (47678)	26.7	+0.2
小名浜 (47598)	21.7	−0.2
宮古 (47585)	20.9	+0.9
江差 (47428)	20.8	−
浜田 (47755)	24.9	−

海洋気象ブイロボット
旬平均海面水温(℃)
Ocean Data Buoy SST

日本海	37.9N,134.5E	21.6
四国沖	29.0N,135.0E	28.7
東シナ海	28.2N,126.3E	28.0

第22図 北西太平洋旬平均海面水温図(上)及び偏差図(下)(1995年 9月中旬)

Fig.22 Ten−day mean SSTs in the western North Pacific (top) and anomalies (bottom) for the 2nd ten−day period in SEP 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961−90). Contour interval is 1° C and additional anomaly contours of 0.5° C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted.



旬平均沿岸水温(℃)
Coastal Water Temperature

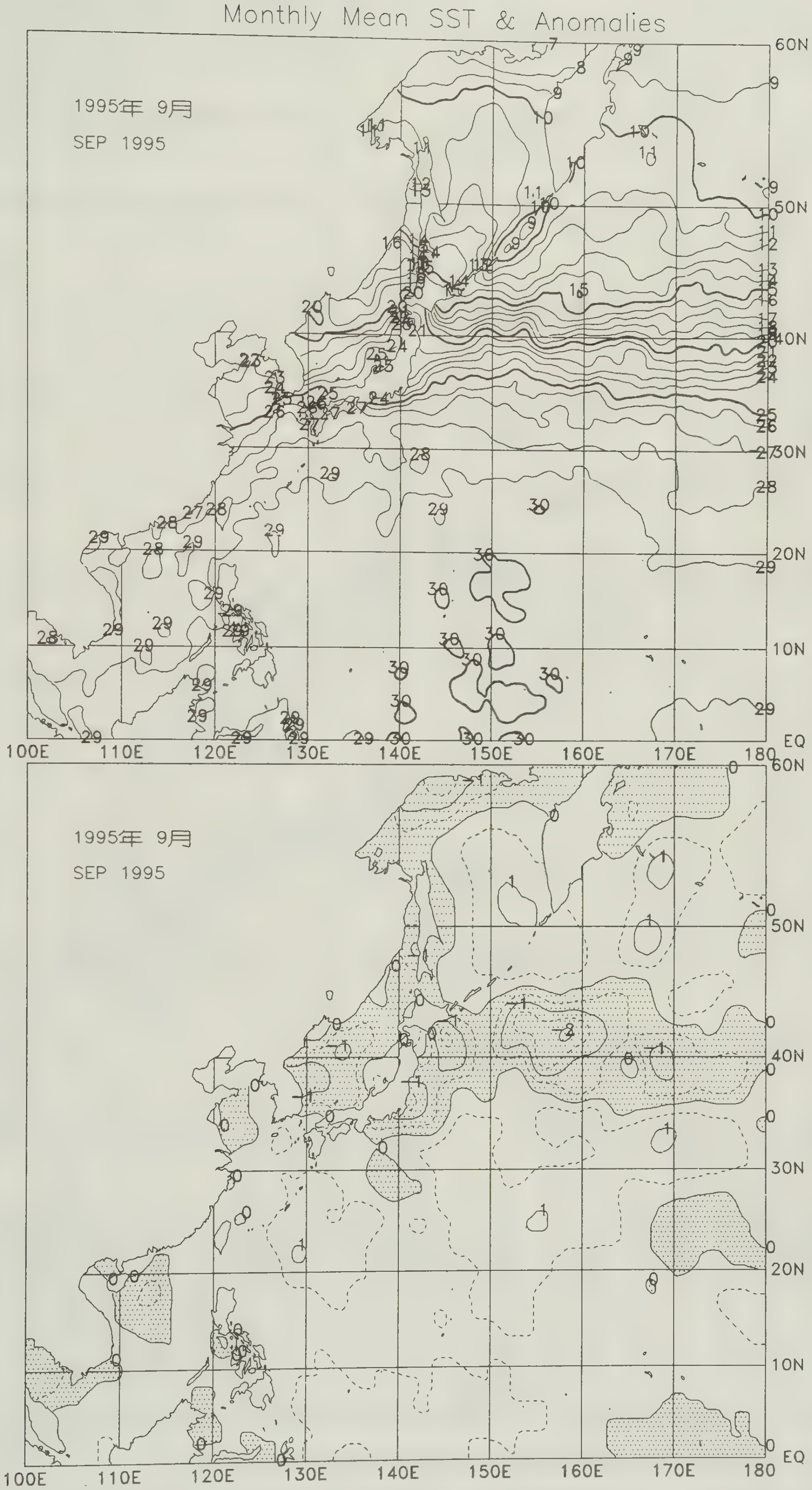
地点名 (Index Number)	水温 Temp.	偏差 Anom.
石垣島(47918)	27.6	−0.3
御前崎(47655)	22.8	−0.7
八丈島(47678)	25.7	−0.2
小名浜(47598)	21.2	−0.3
宮 古(47585)	20.4	+0.8
江 差(47428)	19.8	−
浜 田(47755)	22.7	−

海洋気象ブイロボット
旬平均海面水温(℃)
Ocean Data Buoy SST

日本海	37.9N,134.5E	21.1
四国沖	29.0N,135.0E	27.2
東シナ海	28.2N,126.3E	26.8

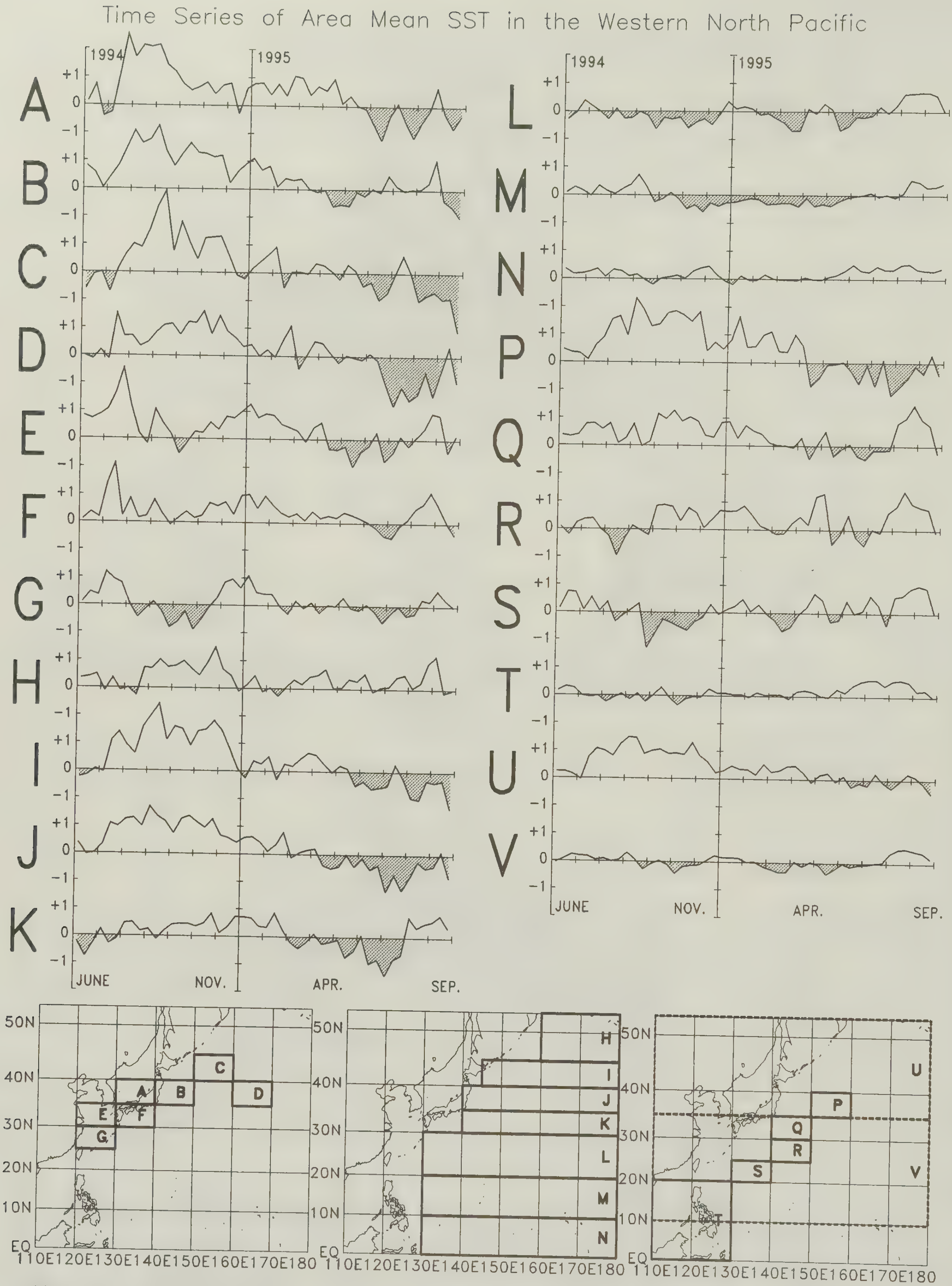
第23図 北西太平洋旬平均海面水温図(上)及び偏差図(下)(1995年 9月下旬)

Fig.23 Ten-day mean SSTs in the western North Pacific (top) and anomalies (bottom) for the 3rd ten-day period in SEP 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961−90). Contour interval is 1°C and additional anomaly contours of 0.5°C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted.



第24図 北西太平洋月平均海面水温図(上)及び偏差図(下)(1995年 9月)

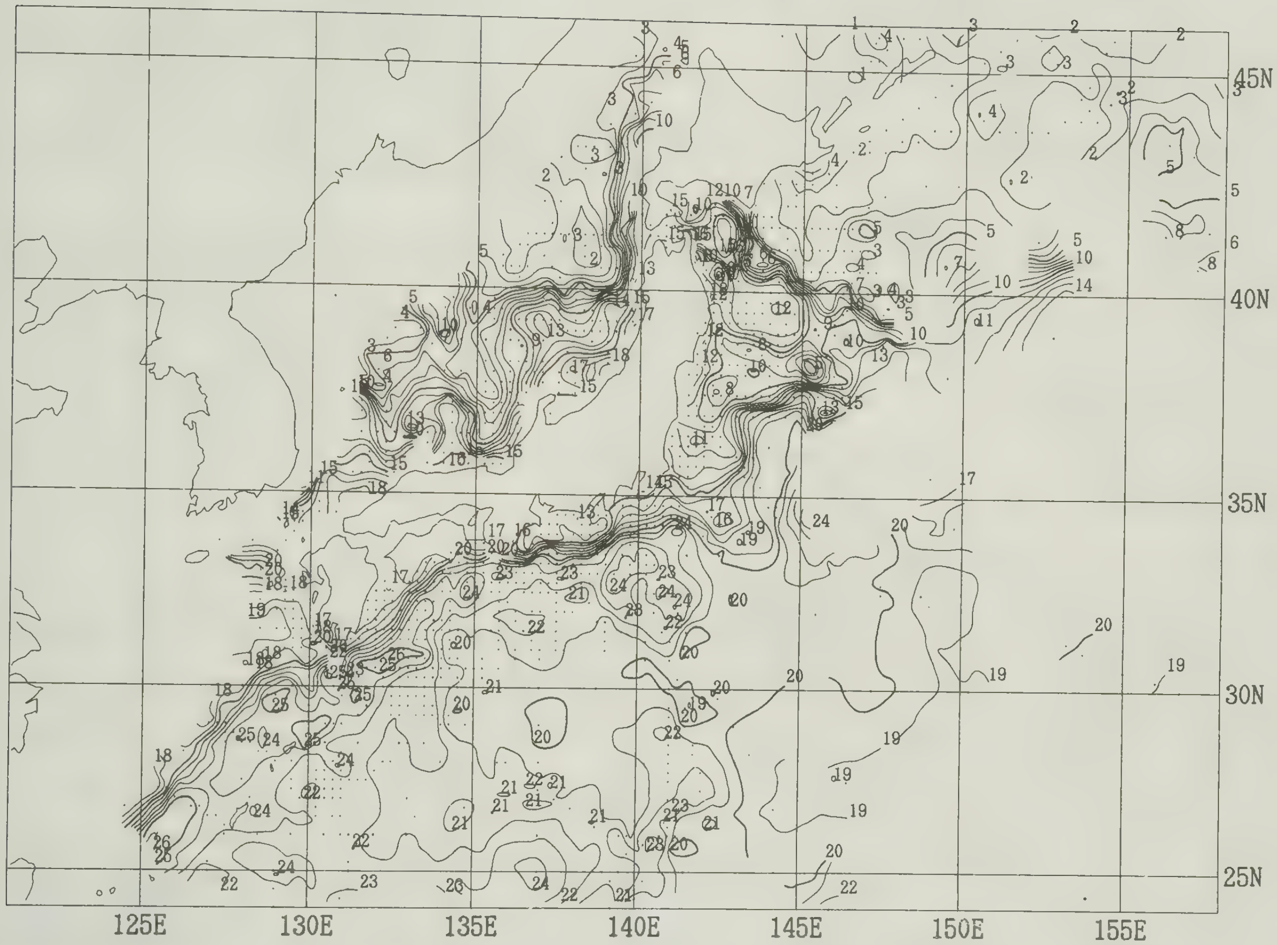
Fig.24 Monthly mean SSTs in the western North Pacific (top) and anomalies (bottom) for SEP 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961–1990). Contour interval is 1°C and additional anomaly contours of 0.5°C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted.



第25図　北西太平洋旬平均海面水温平年偏差時系列図

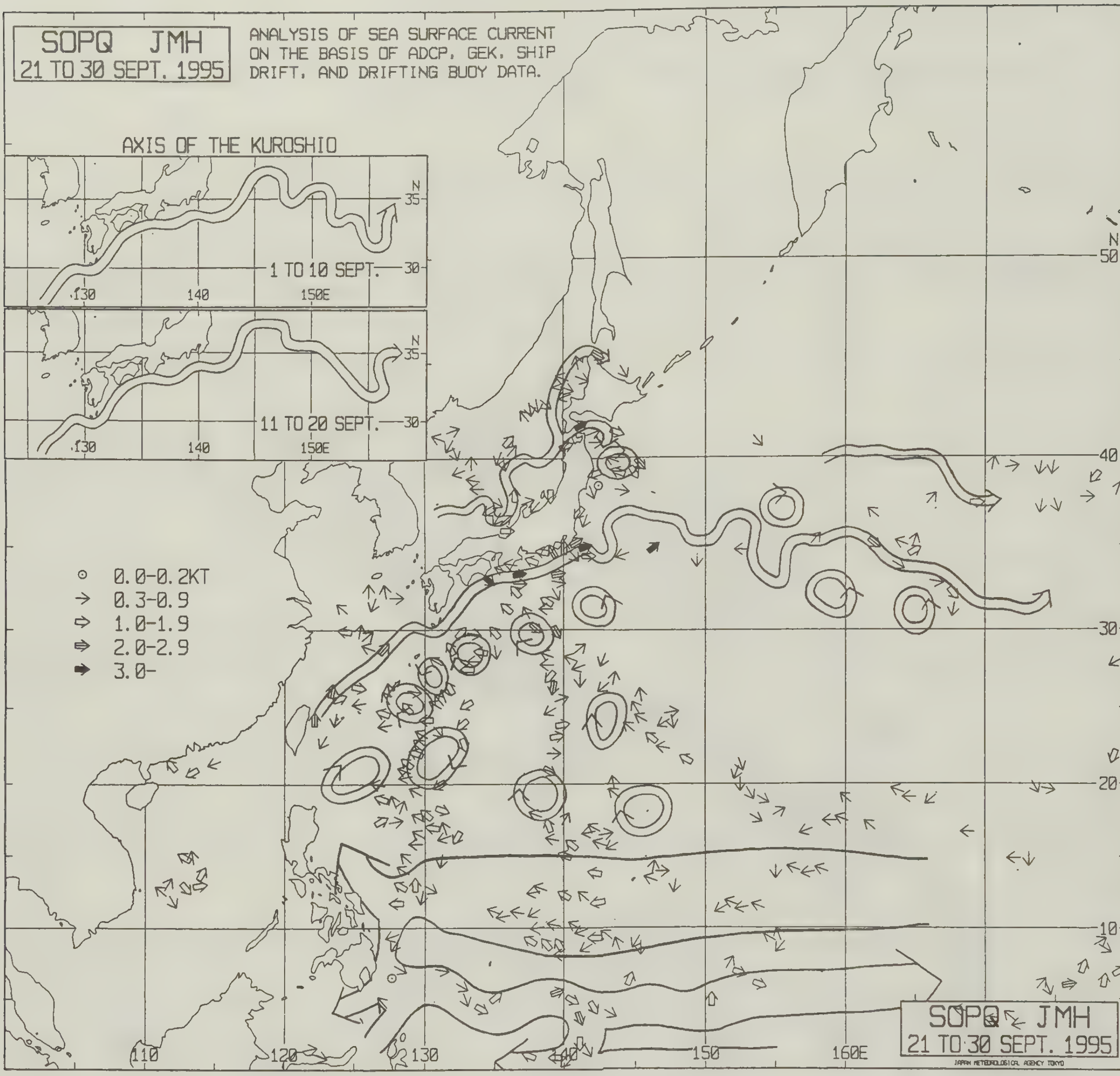
Fig.25 Time series of the ten-day mean sea surface temperature anomalies (°C) in the western North Pacific for the areas indicated at the bottom. Negative anomalies are shaded. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961-90).

100m Temperatures in Seas Adjacent to Japan



第26図　日本近海表層水温(深さ100m)図 (1995年 9月)

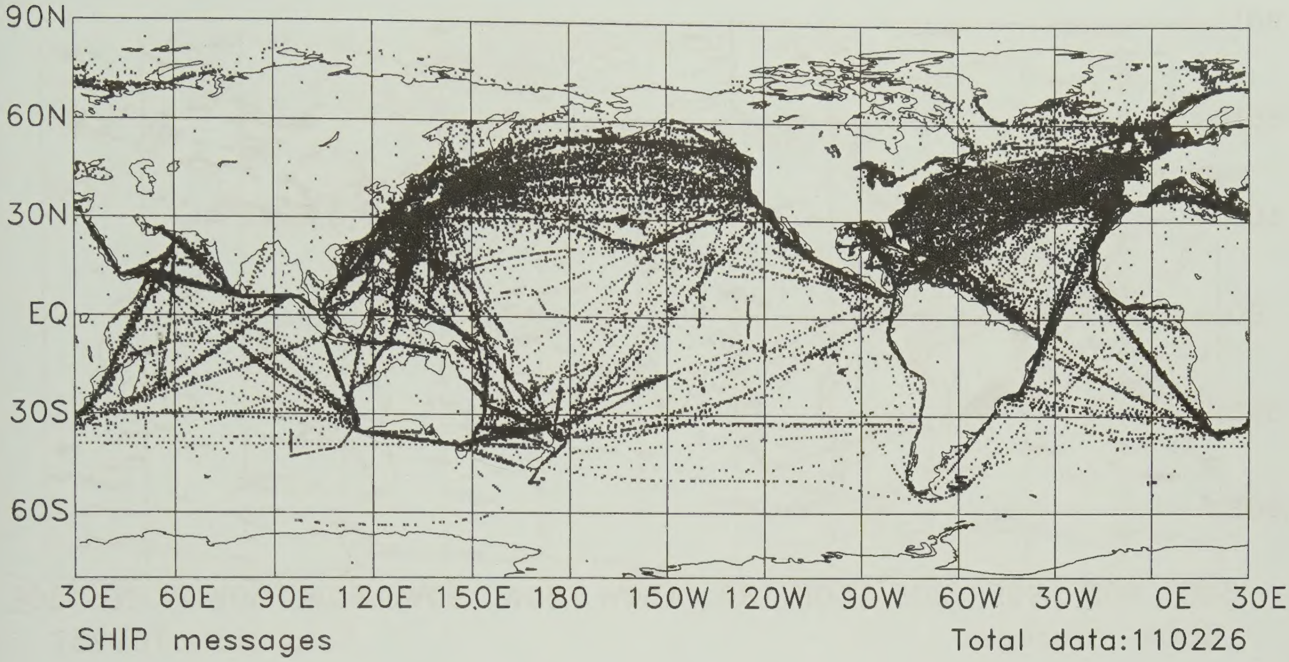
Fig.26 Subsurface (100m) temperatures in seas adjacent to Japan for SEP 1995. Contour interval is 1° C. Observation points are denoted by dots.

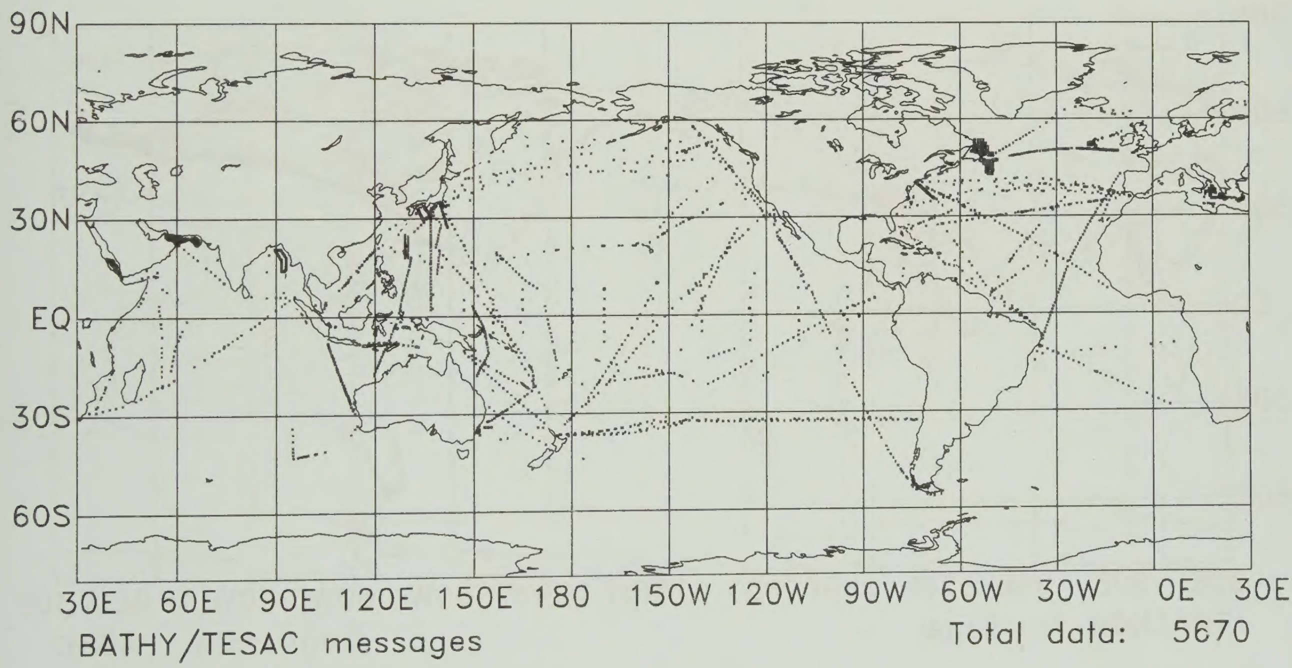


第27図　北西太平洋海流図（1995年 9月下旬）

Fig.27 Analysis of the sea surface current in the western North Pacific for the 3rd ten-day period in SEP 1995. Small arrows indicate sea surface currents measured with acoustic Doppler current profilers, GEKs deployed in research vessels, and ship drift by merchant ships/drifting buoys during the month. Major currents such as the Kuroshio and the North Equatorial Current are denoted by larger open arrows.

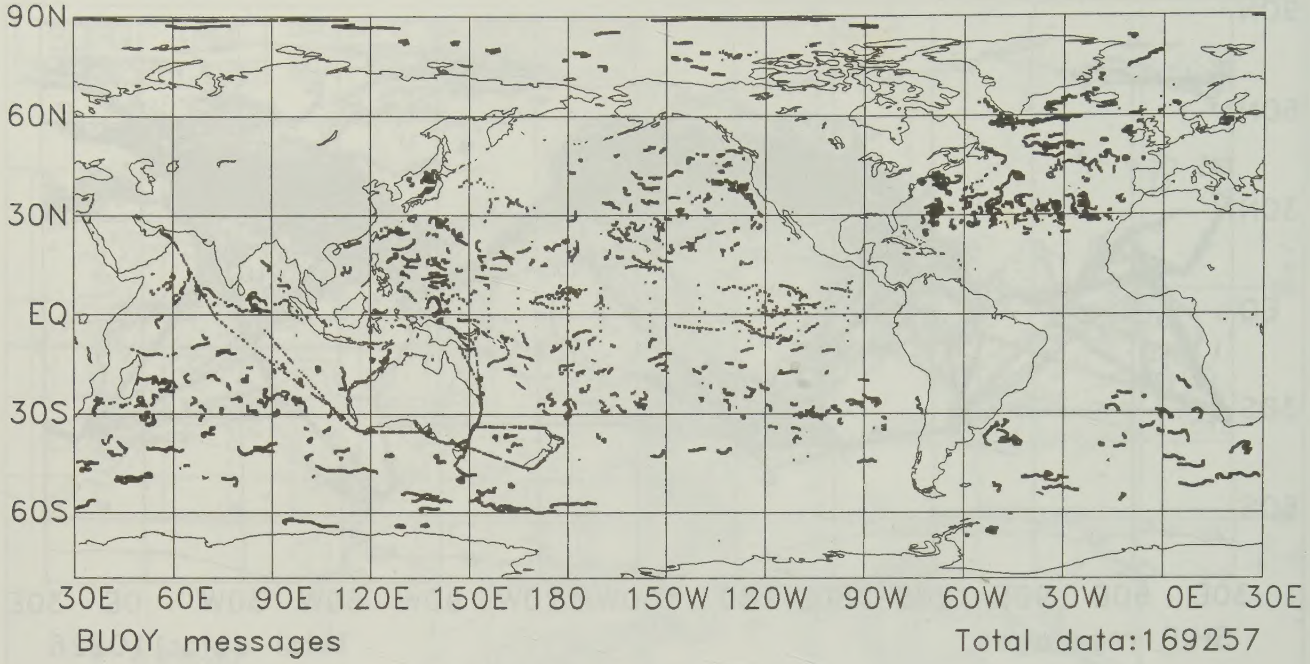
Geographical Distribution of Oceanographic Data

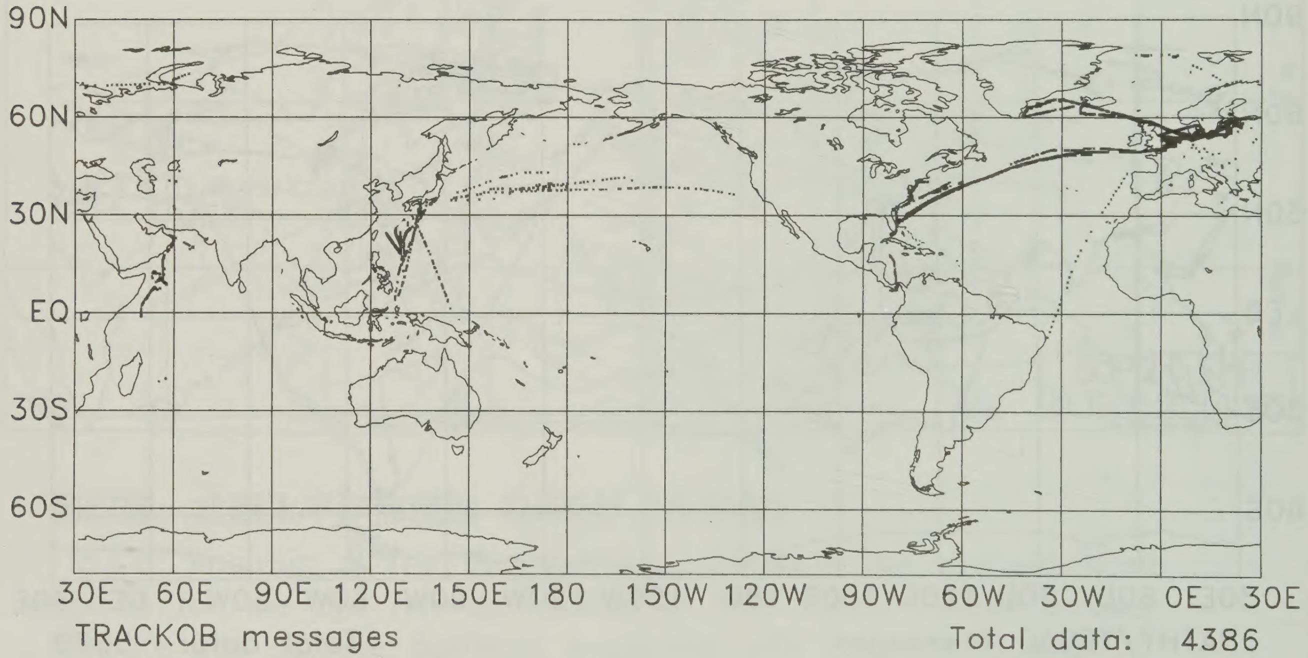




第28-1図 測点分布図(1995年 9月)

Fig.28−1 Geographical distribution of SHIP messages (SST data, top) and BATHY/TESAC messages (subsurface temperature data, bottom) for SEP 1995.





第28-2図　測点分布図(1995年 9月)

Fig.28-2 Geographical distribution of BUOY messages (buoy drift and SST data, top) and TRACKOB messages (ship drift and SST data, bottom) for SEP 1995.

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